

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th June, at Peking, the wife of H. GENSBURGER, of a son.

On the 18th June, at Fontenoy, Northam Road, Penang, the wife of A. M. DUBLER, of a son.

On the 23rd June, at Singapore, the wife of F. P. KOHLHOFF, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th June, at the Presbyterian Church, Penang, by the Rev. J. S. McKnight, M.A., JOHN S. SHEPHERD, Engineer, Gedong Estate, to MAGDALENE, second daughter of the late James NICOL, of Gourrock, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 25th May, at Penzance, Cornwall, ALMOND BOWE, late Government Marine Surveyor, Straits Settlements, aged 53 years.

On the 22nd June, at the General Hospital, Penang, G. S. H. SANDERS, of Singapore.

On the 22nd June, at Penang, Mr. MARCUS, proprietor of the Europe Hotel.

On the 25th June, at 67, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, HERBERT WYTHE DANIEL, aged 55 years.

On the 26th June, at No. 18, Park Lane, Shanghai, FREDERICK GEALE MONSARRAT, Lieut., R.N.R., aged 47 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 31st May arrived, per M. M. steamer *Annam*, on the 3rd July (33 days); and the English mail of the 7th June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, on the 4th July (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Centurion*, with Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour on board, arrived on the 1st inst. and left on the 3rd for home.

The Ghurka regiment, which had their camp at Yangtseepoo, left Shanghai on the night of the 28th ult. for Shanhaikwan by the transport *Lalpoora*.

Shanghai's declaration of infection against Port Arthur has been withdrawn. The Straits Government has withdrawn its notice against Bangkok as infected with cholera.

At noon on Friday, Hongkong's plague record for the year stood:—1,529 cases (1,452 Chinese, 51 other Asiatics, 26 Europeans), 1,457 deaths (1,414 Chinese, 34 other Asiatics, 9 Europeans).

The German military authorities at Shanghai have taken a large house in the Sicawei Road, near the Bubbling Well, at a rent of Tls. 400 per month, and are contemplating building barracks for a permanent garrison.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, will be recalled on the conclusion of peace. He will be succeeded by M. Lessar, who was concerned in the Afghan Settlement of 1885.

The local office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, whose presence in Hongkong and Kowloon has long been a grievance, is shortly to be moved to Chakwan, in Chinese territory, just beyond Deep Bay.

The French Chamber has adopted the Yunnan Railway scheme by 415 votes to 103. M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, defended the Bill. M. Doumergue opposed it, predicting that the measure would entail a war with China.

The Chinese Emperor has instructed Li Hung-chang to send Na-tong as a special Envoy to Japan to convey the Government's sorrow for the death of Mr. Sugiyama. Under Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking. Na-tong has also been appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police of Peking.

It has leaked out, says a Tokyo vernacular paper, that Li Hung-chang sent a long telegraphic message in cipher to Yang Ju, Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, a few days ago, and the Powers are suspicious of Li's motives. The Chinese authorities declare that the message only contained advice regarding the Court's return to Peking; but no one believes that. The general belief is that negotiations regarding another Russo-Chinese secret understanding have been commenced.

Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., British Consul-General at Shanghai, left that port by the *Empress of India* on the 29th ult., and is retiring from the service. He is to be succeeded at Shanghai by Mr. Pelham Warren, but the latter will remain at Hankow until the arrival there in August next of Mr. H. F. Brady, who replaces Mr. E. H. Fraser, who is now in Japan and is going home on sick leave. Until Mr. Warren's arrival, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Assistant Judge, will be Acting Consul-General at Shanghai.

It is stated that the Ministers in Peking have sent an emphatic note to the Peace Commissioners demanding the immediate suppression of the Lien-chuang (Anti-Missionary Society) which has been lately very active throughout the province of Chihli. The organisation must be suppressed within a certain limited time, which is clearly specified in the Note.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 25th June:—The banquet and fête last evening in commemoration of the anniversary of the relief of Tientsin were a brilliant success. Mr. A. Zimmermann, the German Consul (who has replaced General Wogack on the Provisional Government), presided, and made special reference to the gallant services of General Wogack, Captains Bayly and Burke, Jim Watts, and the volunteers. The fireworks included a set piece which represented a mimic bombardment of Gordon Hall. General Wogack telegraphed his congratulations.

A serious collision occurred on the 2nd inst. near the mouth of the Huangpu river between the German transport *Crefeld* and the British steamer *Peleus*, both of whom were entering the river. The *Peleus* had her whole stem bent to starboard and her plates buckled. Her repairs will probably take three weeks to execute. The *Crefeld* was struck opposite her sick-bay amidships and cut right down. She is now docked. Fortunately no lives were lost. The *Peleus*, a steamer of 4,800 tons, belonging to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, arrived at Hongkong from Liverpool with a general cargo on the 27th ult. and left again for the north next day.

The *Japan Mail* says:—The Russian authorities, after some delay, are said to have explained their action in excluding Japanese subjects from Harbin by saying that they cannot yet undertake to protect the lives and properties of foreigners in Manchuria. A significant declaration surely. Japanese visiting Manchuria do not look to Russia for protection of their lives and properties, nor would the Japanese Government think of imposing upon Russia any responsibility for the safety of its subjects in Manchuria. If such an answer was given, the Russian authorities must either have intended to make a pregnant declaration, or were betrayed into an undiplomatic admission.

A startling story was told of a change in Russia's policy this week. The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent reports that the *Dalni Vostok* and the *Sibirski Vestnik* have simultaneously announced that Vladivostok is to become the chief terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the chief Russian war-harbour in the Far East, Port Arthur ranking second. Dalny (Talienwan) harbour and fort works are to be suspended immediately, and the port is to be restored to China. Port Arthur and the Manchurian Railway are to be restored to China in ten years' time. The *Sibirski Vestnik* adds that its report is authentic in every particular. However, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* merely reports that a separate agreement has been made between Russia and China, whereby the former renounces her military claims to an indemnity, in return securing political and commercial privileges in Manchuria.

HONGKONG'S PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Daily Press, 2nd July.)

It is, we imagine, with feelings of no little satisfaction that Hongkong residents generally have within the past twenty-four hours seen laid before them a Petition addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for an independent enquiry into the sanitary condition of this Colony and the measures to be adopted to improve the existing state of affairs. This Petition now awaits the signature of all who wish to support it; and the various places in the Colony where it can be seen and where signatures will be received are specified elsewhere. When its terms become known, we feel sure that there will be no reluctance on the part of those interested in the welfare of this Colony to subscribe their names. In the first place it must be clearly understood that there is no violent attack on the Government of Hongkong, past or present. An indictment, and a strong one, of Government methods of looking after the health of the place, it certainly is. But it is a temperately worded document, relying for its force mainly on the citation of the reports of sanitary and medical experts from 1873 onwards. These extracts form as it were the backbone of the Petition, and it is for this reason, we suppose, that they were not relegated to an Appendix. The Committee who drew up the appeal no doubt recollected the retort of a former Governor of Hongkong who, having his attention drawn to the fact that a certain document contained references to an appendix which had somehow been omitted, remarked that it didn't matter—no one read appendices.

The Petition, as drawn up by the Committee and now presented to the public, commences with a short summary of the state of the Colony and a declaration of the necessity, if its future welfare is to be assured, that the public health must be protected. It is then pointed out that hitherto the colonists have had no effective voice in municipal and sanitary matters, and that the present insanitary condition of Hongkong cannot be laid at the door of the Sanitary Board, which has no power to carry out its own recommendations, but must be attributed to the Colonial Government itself. Then follow a series of extracts from the reports of Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, in 1873, when he spoke of the probability of "an epidemic of unenviable renown"; the report of Mr. OSBERT CHADWICK, special Sanitary Commissioner, in 1882, the highly important recommendations of whom were almost entirely ignored, though he did not hesitate to say if they were not adopted their necessity might be "demonstrated by the irresistible logic of a severe epidemic"; and the report of Dr. FRANCIS CLARK, Medical Officer of Health, in the present year—a report which we have but recently considered. In reference particularly to the report of Mr. CHADWICK, whose appointment in 1881 was obtained from England at a considerable expense to the Colony, the Petition goes into the most important of his suggestions and shows how they have been neglected, for the most part as completely as if they had never been made. Next Mr. COOPER's Separate Sewerage System is dealt with, and it is shown that it is still without the safeguards which Mr. CHADWICK thought necessary. Extracts follow from Dr. AYRES's report in 1882; the late Colonial Surgeon's report in 1883 (wherein he speaks of "the filthy state of things existing in the City"); the report of the Commission appointed in 1897 to enquire

into the existence of insanitary properties in Hongkong; and Dr. CLARK's recent remarks at the Sanitary Board on the reckless sale of Crown Lands in Victoria and on surface-crowding. The neglect is then touched on of the Sanitary Board's recommendations as to latrines, in 1896-99; as to a cattle-crematorium, in 1898; the height of buildings in 1898; the lime-washing of villages, in 1900. As a climax, the state of affairs as to Plague is dealt with, effective use being made of the report of Dr. J. A. LOWSON on the terrible epidemic of 1894. Dr. LOWSON then wrote, it is pointed out, that he was convinced that an epidemic of plague here could be tackled and got under rapidly if men in sufficient numbers could be got to do the work. In the present year there have been one Medical Officer on duty at Kennedytown Hospital, living a mile away and with prison and police duty also to attend to, and one Medical Officer of Health, assisted by one Sanitary Surveyor and twenty Inspectors of Nuisances, not specially trained. This is the staff which looks after the health of 280,000 persons, of the mixed character which we have here.

After quoting the letter of the Chamber of Commerce on the 7th ult. and the Government's reply on the 13th, the Petition sums up the situation, and concludes by praying the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"1. To appoint a Commission consisting of a person or persons wholly unconnected with the Colony to proceed forthwith to Hongkong to investigate and report (a) on the Sanitary Condition of the Colony; (b) on the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the City of Victoria and of the Colony as it at present exists.

"2. That he will be pleased to attach to the said Commission some independent Sanitary Expert to advise.

"3. That after receiving and considering the Report of such Commission, he will give directions for the Recommendations of that Commission to be forthwith carried into effect."

This Petition deserves the support of the whole public of this Colony. The state of affairs recorded therein is intolerable, and if Hongkong is to continue as a prosperous Colony this state must be ended. It has become evident that the local Government, though through no want of desire, is unable to cope with the situation, which has simply got beyond it. For this reason we now appeal to higher authority and for independent assistance. We do not see how the appeal can be disregarded.

(Daily Press, 4th July.)

With reference to the Petition that is being sent home asking for an enquiry into the sanitation of the colony, it may be of interest to those who have not as yet signed it to learn that up to yesterday the signatures of the local civil doctors, the architects, chemists, and the majority of the local lawyers and bankers have been appended to it. The commercial and other professional men are extensively signing the Petition, as well as the community generally; and it may not be incorrect to say that no other Petition from the colony has ever gone home containing so large a number and so representative a list of signatures as will be appended to the present Petition. Many local Government and other officials have expressed keen sympathy with the Petition, and regret their inability to sign it. At the same time a few, very few, notable instances have occurred of residents who have declined to

sign this Petition which has for its one object the future prosperity of the colony, and the amelioration of existing evils; and as in some cases these gentlemen have been selected to represent the community, their public explanations will no doubt be expected later by those whose interests they have elected to protect and to advance. Perhaps they may be weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting. The petition is a good test of public *versus* private vested interests, for no one can be found to deny the equity and expediency of the object of the petitioners.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

(Daily Press, 2nd July.)

The tramway spoken of in the proposed Bill, as printed in *extenso* in the *Government Gazette* of June 29th, and reproduced in part in our issue of yesterday, is split up into seven sections. Section 1 begins out at Kennedytown, with a short single line about three furlongs in length, at a point east of the intersection of Chater Street and Smithfield. Section 2, a double line nearly four and a half miles in length, extends from Kennedytown through the densest parts of Victoria—Saiyingpun, the City Central, and Wanchai—out to the Causeway Road. Sections 3 and 4, are single lines, connecting the main double line with the Praya East, thereby tapping the heavy traffic of that busy quarter. Section 5 is a double line, almost half-a-mile long, going from Morrison Hill Road to the Race-course, to within fifty feet of the harbour end of the Grand Stand. The foregoing five sections being within the limits of the city, are to be constructed, laid down, and maintained, as nearly as practicable, in the middle of the roadway: they are also to be watered, to allay dust, to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. Section 6, a single line, just over two and a half miles long, continues the termination of Section 2 in Causeway Road, and proceeds past North Point Battery, to within two hundred yards of No. 5 Bridge. Section 7, a single line, with passing places, is above a mile and a quarter in length, and carries the line along the new road now being constructed in front of the Quarry Bay Dock Works, right on into Shaukwan. The total length to be laid is just over nine and a quarter miles. When finished, it will undoubtedly be a great and convenient addition to our present limited means of locomotion. The plans, four in number, and all dated April 9th of this year, have been already deposited, by the Company, in the office of the Director of Public Works. The gauge is not to be less than three feet six inches: it may be greater. The rails are to be steel, and so laid as not to project above the level of the roadway. The cars, trucks and other rolling-stock must not exceed four feet six inches in extreme width, and must be fitted with flanged wheels. The construction of such a line, in its initial stages, implies more or less frequent interruption of traffic, alteration in position of gas and water-mains, temporary interference with or displacement of sewers, drains, water-courses and sub-ways, of tubes, wires, standards, poles, and other apparatus for telegraphic, telephonic, electric-lighting, and other kindred purposes; hence many of the provisions of the proposed Bill are specially designed to protect the existing interests of government departments, public companies and private persons. Any difference that may crop up, owing to the clashing of this Company's interests with already acquired privileges,

is to be settled by a special case in the local Supreme Court, unless it is provided for in the Ordinance for which this Company will apply. No portion of the line can be opened for public use till certified fit to be so by the Director of Public Works, or by some other duly appointed official, as well as by special notification in the *Government Gazette*. The whole of the line authorised, unless a prolongation of time has been specifically granted by the Governor in Council, is to be completed and thrown open for public traffic within three years from the commencement of the Ordinance: and within one year of this particular date the construction must be substantially begun. At the end of fifty years from the date of the Ordinance, the Government has the option, under certain easy conditions, of acquiring by purchase, at a fair marketable value, the entire undertaking—lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, with all privileges. The motive power is to be electricity, conveyed by a bare overhead wire, and by the tram-rails. The speed, on Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, i.e. between Kennedytown and Causeway Bay, is not to exceed ten miles per hour: the Governor in Council, may, should he see fit, authorise a maximum speed of twelve miles per hour on this part of the line. On sections 6 and 7, Causeway Bay to Shaukiwan, a speed of fifteen miles an hour is allowed. Going through movable facing-points, at crossings and passing-places, speed is to be reduced to four miles per hour. Subject to the assent of the Governor in Council, the Company has power to sell, lease, or mortgage the whole or part of its property and acquired rights. Postmen and policemen, on duty and in uniform, are to travel free of cost. The tramway may be used to carry passengers, animals, goods, merchandise, commodities, minerals, and parcels, at fixed tariff prices. Special cars are to be provided for Chinese 3rd class passengers. In consideration of the numerous rights, powers and authorities to be conferred by Government, the Company, for the first thirty-five years of its existence, dating from the day of opening to traffic, is to pay into the local Treasury a royalty of 5 per cent. per annum of its annual gross profits: after that period, they shall pay an increased royalty of 25 per cent. of their annual profits each year as long as they exist as a Company. The fares to be charged are most reasonable. Taking the General Post Office as the central point, the city portion of the line will stretch westwards to Kennedytown, and Eastwards to Causeway Bay. The fares on each of these two sections, for either part or whole journey, are 15 cents for 1st class, 10 cents for 2nd class, and 5 cents for 3rd class passengers. Over the Shaukiwan part of the line, i.e., east of Causeway Bay, the fares are 20 cents, 15 cents and 5 cents respectively. Further, before 7 a.m., and after 5.30 p.m., at least two cars each way, morning and evening, shall be run daily, at reduced fares, not exceeding 3 cents per journey per passenger, for the special convenience of artisans, mechanics, and the coolie class generally. The Company is to deposit \$10,000 with the Government as a guarantee of good faith. Such, in brief, is the outline of the Bill which this Electric Tram Company intends to bring before the Legislative Council at no very distant date. If it passes, and there seems no possible reason to suppose that it will be thwarted in any way, it will assuredly revolutionise the traffic and appearance of the lower levels. There can be little reasonable doubt, too, that the scheme will materially help to cut the Gordian knot of cheaper artisan tenements, as well as the equally serious one of overcrowding, in as

much as it will enable the suburbs, where land is cheaper and rents lower, to be got at expeditiously and cheaply. On these grounds alone it appears worthy of support.

FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

(Daily Press, 1st July.)

The gloomy prediction of the opposer in the French Chamber of Deputies of the Yunnan Railway Bill, that the measure would entail a war between France and China, is not so far-fetched, perhaps, as it appears at first sight. As is well known, the opposition of the Chinese local officials on the Tonkin-Yunnan frontier to the very idea of the railway into Chinese territory has been most bitter. For this reason, as well as from the fact that they do not believe that there is any prospect of the railway paying its way, the mass of public opinion in Indo-China has been against the scheme which M. DOUMER has so ardently championed and has succeeded in getting his home government to adopt. But the extreme Colonial party in France and in Indo-China is not much concerned about the effect of the scheme on China. With their dreams of the extension of French influence over Yunnan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, the adherents of this party are not aghast even at the idea of a war with China. The revival of the story of France's designs on Hainan is at least useful in indicating one thing. If the war which M. DOUMER's opponents prophesy were actually to come to pass, it is certain that the expansionist party would press for the bringing of Hainan under the direct rule of France. For this reason it is necessary that it should be clearly understood that the statements of the Powers as to their desire to maintain the integrity of China should be understood to apply equally to the South as to the North of China. Tacitly, no doubt, they do; but the French Colonial extremists only too evidently show that they do not fully appreciate the position. It is very desirable that this should be changed. Nowhere more than in Canton are French agents pushing the cause of their country, whereas as far as can be made out the representative of Great Britain is content to remain in the background. When, as will happen very shortly, the time comes round for the appointment of a new representative of this country in Canton, it is to be trusted that the home Government will show better judgement in the selection than they have been wont to do. We have often urged the need of a new type of British Minister at Peking. In Canton also a man of vigour and ability is most urgently needed.

THE LINGERING COURT.

(Daily Press, 3rd July.)

News from North China is the reverse of encouraging. Within the past few days we have heard that the rebellious chiefs, Prince TUAN and General TUNG FUHSIANG are actually attempting to prevent by force of arms the return of the Imperial Court to Peking. The former is reported to be marching on Peking itself, while the latter is said to be going to Taiyuanfu. The first part of the story does not seem probable, unless Prince TUAN possesses some remarkable power of locomotion, for he was but a short time ago in the recesses of Mongolia. That TUNG FUHSIANG, however, is making for Taiyuanfu is supported by the appeal, dated the 10th ult., of the Roman Catholic Vicar-General there for German troops to defend the place. Considering the advanced state of the evacuation proceedings, it is

difficult to see how the Vicar-General expects German forces suddenly to reach the heart of Shansi. It is of course eminently desirable that no anti-Imperial army should occupy so important a point between Hsianfu and Peking as is Taiyuanfu. But a march of European troops into Shansi, unless at the desire of the Chinese Government, would certainly precipitate a worse crisis than ever. If Taiyuanfu is actually threatened, it should be defended by the Imperial army, whatever that may now be, or better by the drilled troops of the Viceroy of Chihli and the Hu Kuang. The loyal Viceroy has at their disposal far better Chinese soldiers than any General TUNG FUHSIANG can now command. The Allies should of course do all that is in their power to assist the party of order. In some degree, at least, we have helped to disorganise the military and police system of China, so that it becomes our duty, as well as our advantage, to do all we can to build it up again on a sounder basis.

The main difficulty in the position lies in the fact that the Imperial Court, whose return to Peking is so essential to the welfare of China, cannot be stirred up to cast ceremonial to the winds and leave Hsian at once. The date of return has now been fixed by edict for the 1st September, and it will be a piece of rare fortune if when that day arrives the Court is on its way to the old capital. The Emperor is still, it would seem, a helpless prisoner. Indeed he is, as Mr. CONGER is reported by SUN YAT-SEN to have called him, "a very child," and the idea of his being able to assert himself need not be entertained. As for those who now guide the Imperial will, they seem amenable to fear and to pressure from the loyal Viceroy. The only way in which they can be reached is through these same Viceroy. The one possible solution of the problem appears to be a further stiffening of the friendly officials by the advice of the Allies. This policy has achieved the best results throughout the crisis of last year and this, and it will be by a continuance of it, if at all, that the crisis will be brought to an end. A fresh demonstration of European military force would be fatal, but a vigorous display on the part of the patriotic Viceroy promises to save the situation. If it be necessary, they can oppose to outlaws like Prince TUAN, TUNG, and their followers an army better in every way. In the meantime they can keep up the pressure on the timid and vacillating Court. This at least seems to be China's best hope.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, 4th July.)

It is difficult to know what exactly to make of the latest news with regard to Russia and China in Manchuria. The reports of the Odessa and Berlin correspondents of the *Standard* and *Daily News* respectively agree in this at least, that an understanding has been arrived at between the two countries as to the future government of Manchuria. The two Russian papers from which the *Standard's* correspondent takes his information assert positively that Russia has made a large renunciation, amounting to no less than an immediate abandonment of Talienwan or Dalny, the resumption of the original idea of making Vladivostok the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway line, and the restoration to China within ten years' time of Port Arthur and the Manchurian railway. No compensation to Russia is announced in return for these remarkable concessions. The *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin, on the other hand, states that Russia has renounced her military claims to an indemnity from China, securing instead political and

commercial privileges in Manchuria—a statement sufficiently vague to cover arrangements of most divergent characters. It might for instance imply nothing more nor less than a resuscitation of the previous obnoxious "secret convention" between the two countries in return for Russia's abandonment of her indemnity claims. "The political and commercial privileges" which Russia is said to have secured might imply a most favoured nation clause of an intolerable nature, or they might be perfectly legitimate returns for the expense to which Russia has been put to in connection with the Manchurian line. It is impossible for the present to decide. The *Standard's* report is of a remarkably sensational character, it cannot be denied. It attributes to Russia, however, a benevolence and disinterested character which has not hitherto been a marked trait of that nation, in spite of certain Russian opinions to the contrary. In fact, were it to prove that the story of the *Dal'ni Vostok* and *Sibirski Vestnik* are true, we should have to explain the most startling change of policy perhaps which has ever been witnessed in the history of a nation. We should see the professions of the Tsar's Government put into practice in a way which would silence all unfriendly criticism. If, on the other hand, the vague statement of the *Daily News* correspondent turns out to bear the least favourable interpretation, from the point of view of the Powers interested in China, we may yet be faced with a grave situation. The uncertainty at present is too great to make it worth while to discuss the position of affairs at length. Until some official confirmation of the reports and some definite explanation reach us, we can but suspend judgement.

THE REBELLIOUS REACTIONARIES.

(Daily Press, 5th July.)

A copy of the *North-China Daily News* of the 27th ult., which arrived from Shanghai yesterday, brought a few further details about the rumoured aggressive movements of Prince TUAN and TUNG FUHSIANG, who, as we have already stated, are said to be threatening the one Peking, and the other Taiyuanfu. Our northern contemporary reports, on the authority of a Nanking letter quoting despatches received in that city from Lanchou, the provincial capital of Kansu, *via* Hsian, that Prince TUAN with a numerous following of Mongol horsemen, variously estimated at from 6,000 to 20,000 in number, had already passed through the district of Hengch'eng, an important place just touching the Great Wall, about ninety miles due east of Ninghsia, bound eastwards through the grasscountry on his way to Peking by Shansi province. These Lanchou despatches go on to say that the majority of the Mongol horsemen are from the "Alashan" league, and are under the immediate command of their own Princes. The Alashan Mongols, the *North-China Daily News* explains, inhabit the vast grass-lands outside the Great Wall to the North-west of Ninghsia prefecture, and their chiefs cordially received Prince TUAN and his followers when they sought refuge last autumn in that part of the Empire. But the rebel prince's new partisans furthermore claim that they have received promises of help from all the Mongol leagues outside the Great Wall, and boast of being able to bring into the field by the coming autumn no less than one million Mongols. There is reported also to have been "considerable warlike enthusiasm amongst the Mongol horsemen as they passed through Hengch'eng, songs praising the warlike

exploits of GENGHIS, the great Mongol conqueror, being constantly sung by these horsemen on the march." It is, of course, impossible to check these native reports by evidence from any other source, but it may be concluded that the Chinese themselves fully believe the story and hold that Peking itself is threatened by a grave peril. This indeed would be no exaggeration if the Mongol boast of the forces they can call together were true; for if not of a calibre qualifying them as dangerous to European troops, their numbers at least render them formidable to such Imperial troops as they would be likely to encounter on the way to Peking, and it would take the best trained Chinese army to stop them. A certain amount of reassuring news is conveyed in the same Nanking letter which brings news of the Mongol rising, for it is stated that as far as is known there is no connection between that rising and TUNG FUHSIANG's movements. The latter when last heard of was still in Kansu province, at Kuyuan, the headquarters of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, which is about one hundred and fifty miles east of Lanchou. As the *Daily News* says, it would be impossible in the scattered state of TUNG FUHSIANG's adherents, as well as the distance to be marched over, a very mountainous route, for the Kansu forces to reach even the Shansi borders within three months at the very least, and if TUNG FUHSIANG desires to join forces with Prince TUAN in the grass country, outside the Great Wall, it will take him much longer to get to Shansi or Chihli. The danger, therefore, does not appear so immediate as from the earlier undetailed reports it may have seemed.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 30th June, 8.38 p.m.

A special telegram from Hsianfu states that the Empress Dowager, believing the late Ching Sing, President of the Board of Civil Appointments, to have been traitorous and the envoy of the Reformers and the Allies, absolutely forbids the Court's return to Peking, and intends making Kaifeng-fu the capital.

Prince Chun arrives at Shanghai on the 18th July, and leaves by the German mail steamer *Bayern*.

SHANGHAI, 1st July, 8.16 p.m.

A telegram from Hsianfu to-day states that Ching Siag's attempted suicide was abortive.

Father Barnabas, Vicar-General at Taiyuanfu, writes on the 10th June, urging that a German force should come and protect Taiyuanfu against General Tung Fuhsiang.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 22nd ult. says that the assassination of Mr. Hoshi Toru at Tokyo on the previous day will recall the incident which led to the death in 1889 of Viscount Mori when Minister of Education, and to the bomb explosion in 1890, when Count Okuma, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, lost his leg. Both those statesmen, however, were in office at the time, while it is now some months since Mr. Hoshi surrendered his portfolio of the Department of Communications. Mr. Hoshi was Chairman of the Municipal Assembly, and was doubtless present at the meeting referred to in the telegram by virtue of his office when he was stabbed to the heart. Mr. Hoshi has played many parts in his time, and has for a considerable number of years been an object of interest to the public, so that his sudden death by the hand of an assassin forms a dramatic end to a stormy career.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR IN HONGKONG.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On the 2nd inst., on the invitation of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., a distinguished company, including many naval and military officers at present on this station, and representatives of the civil community of the Colony, assembled at Government House to meet Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., who has relinquished the command of the China station and was on the eve of departure for home. Those present were H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Commodore Powell, Sir Thomas Jackson, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Colonel Perrot, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Captain Jellicoe, Capt. Tillard, Col. The O'Gorman, Hon. Com. Murray Rumsey, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Col. Retallick, Capt. Pakenham, Col. Bertie, Major Littledale, Capt. Take, Commander Borrett, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Mr. G. T. Veitch, Mr. J. Turner, Hon. J. Thurburn, His Honour A. G. Wise, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Col. Hughes, Hon. F. H. May, Major Kettlewell, Capt. Hon. H. W. Trefusis, Col. Welchman, Mr. Basil Taylor, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Staff-Surgeon Vasey, Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe, His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Deputy Inspector General Drew, Hon. A. W. Brewin, Col. Wheeler, Mr. H. A. Ritchie, Mr. E. N. Irving, Capt. Orpen, Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., Col. Teversham, Mr. W. Poate, Hon. C. Mol. Messer, Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. H. E. Pollock, Mr. Fair, Dr. J. Bell, Capt. Ward, Mr. F. Van der Ploeten, Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. D. Gillies, Mr. F. G. Motton, Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary, Capt. Sanders, Hon. A.U.C., Lieut. Blake, A.D.C., and the representatives of the Press.

At the conclusion of dinner, the toast of "The King" was first honoured and speech-making began. Proposing the toast of "The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the rest of the Royal Family," H.E. the GOVERNOR said:—"When in 1863 a sweet young Danish Princess landed upon the shores of England to become the spouse of the Prince of Wales, she was at once by popular acclaim acknowledged Queen of Beauty. As years rolled by and England learnt to appreciate more and more fully her grace and goodness, that title was changed to Queen of Hearts, and Queen of the hearts of the British people Her Majesty has remained to this day. Never tired of lending aid to any good work, Her Majesty has been especially identified with every great movement for the amelioration of suffering, and thousands of families, and tens of thousands of the sailors and soldiers of the Empire have come to bless Her Majesty's name for the exercise of her great influence in directions that have brought them increased comforts. Nor are the other members of the Royal Family wanting in that devotion to the public interests that has endeared them to the people. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have just concluded a visit to the Eastern and Australian Colonies, where the Duke of Cornwall and York opened the first Parliament of the newly federated Australian Commonwealth. The Duke expressed his regret that it was not possible for their Royal Highnesses to visit Hongkong, where I had promised His Royal Highness on behalf of the people of this important colony a loyal and enthusiastic reception; and their Royal Highnesses are now proceeding, in a manner and state befitting the heir to the throne, to visit all the other great and growing colonies, bearing to them messages of every good wish from His Majesty the King, and strengthening those golden links of personal loyalty to the throne that are such potent factors in the unity and brotherhood of this great Empire. What sailor in the room is there who will not endorse the estimate of the Duke of Cornwall and York, when on active service in the West Indies, given to me by the Admiral who said that he was one of the best officers in the fleet? And what soldier will not agree that whether as a regimental officer, a general or commander-in-chief the Duke of Connaught has always shown himself to be an able and a thorough

soldier? And what man of us all did not mourn with our late, beloved Queen and with the bereaved parents for the gallant young Prince Christian who has laid his bones among those of his brother soldiers in the blood-stained fields of South Africa? One and all in their several spheres of activity and usefulness, the members of the Royal family have shown themselves worthy of the respect and affection of the subjects of the King; and I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to the health and long life of Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the rest of the Royal Family. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk, Sir Thomas Jackson proposed the toast of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers." He said the theme was a well-worn one, and one concerning which it was difficult to say anything new. However, he saw a story in *Punch* a short time ago which would illustrate his meaning. It was about an old boy who returned to his school, and found that great changes had taken place there. He came across the old porter, and, on asking him about these changes, the old man said "The head master is changed, and all the other masters is changed, but lor' bless ye, sir, the boys is still the same." He (Sir Thomas) did not think anything would better illustrate the position of our Army, Navy and Volunteers at the present time. The changes that had taken place in recent years were marvellous in point of armament, equipment and everything else, but, "lor' bless ye, sir, the boys is still the same." (Applause.) These boys, our soldiers and sailors, had in times past maintained the integrity and dignity of the Empire. He believed that their representatives at the present time were made of quite as good stuff as the best of those soldiers and sailors who fought under Nelson or under Wellington or any other of the great naval and military commanders. They had maintained the Empire in the past and had handed down a noble inheritance. They hoped and prayed that under a divine providence their successors in the future might not only maintain but extend that empire in all its present and even greater magnificence. (Applause.)

Major-General GASCOIGNE in his reply, referring to the war in South Africa, said there had been a great many criticisms, some of them, no doubt, deserved, some possibly not so. He could answer for this, that the senior officers of the Army would welcome most cordially any good reforms that might come to the army, but one thing he most sincerely hoped was that, whatever reforms were made, nothing would be done to touch the regimental officers or soldiers, whether they be of the regular army or of the volunteers. Whatever criticisms there had been, as Sir Thomas Jackson had most kindly said, the boys were the same as ever they had been. He thought also that the Volunteers had proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with their comrades of the regular army. His Excellency concluded by referring to the cordial relations which existed between the Army and Navy.

Commodore POWELL, in the course of a witty speech, said the history of Hongkong had been bound up with the Navy for the last sixty years, and the Navy had always found Hongkong most kind to it. It now seemed, however, that the palmy days of the Navy had passed away. (Laughter.) Just now the Polo Club were galloping over Admiralty ground (laughter), and they wanted even to take the Hospital Hill away and cast it into the sea (laughter). Not content with that, they wanted to move the whole Navy bodily over to the other side of the Harbour. (Laughter.) The Navy must have done something for Hongkong was not now so kind to them as it once was. There was a time when a predecessor of his wanted a piece of land at the Peak, and the Governor gave him a piece of land for a dollar a year. He (Commodore Powell) wanted a piece of land for the Navy every now and then, and, when he asked for it he was told that it was now so much a foot. The amount was so great that he almost dreaded to write home telling the authorities the long figure it would cost them. (Laughter.) Times must have changed indeed. He must say, however, that, notwithstanding this, the Colony was very kind to the Navy. He wanted

ten thousand dollars for his canteen, and the Admiralty told him that they would give him a similar amount if the \$10,000 was collected. He got \$8,000 in Hongkong, and if he wanted more, he knew he would get it. (Applause.) He was quite certain that Hongkong was always ready to assist them, and, in conclusion, he thought if the Navy remained on this side they would be more in touch with the good people of Hongkong. (Laughter and applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY rose to propose the toast of the evening, and said—I now ask you to join with me in drinking the health of my valued friend and guest, Sir Edward Seymour, and in wishing him God-speed on his retirement from this important command that he has filled for the past three and a half years with such brilliant success. Entering the Service during the throes of the Crimean War, Sir Edward Seymour received his baptism of fire in the Black Sea, and from that time to this he has never been for many years together beyond the sound of the shot-ted guns, whether on the coast of Africa, where he was wounded, in the Egyptian War, or three times on active service on what must now be to him the well-known coast of China. During this last period of service on the coast of China, Admiral Seymour's command has embraced probably the most thrilling period of the history of this Chinese Empire with Western Nations. Fifteen months ago China seemed to be in its usual state of practical quiescence. Now and again there were incidents that might be regarded as normal evidences of sub-acute irritation. But there was nothing to show the world at large that the Boxer Movement in Shantung would involve almost all the northern provinces and would result in the carnival of blood that devastated the province of Chihli from that time down to a recent period. When those urgent messages of the 8th and 9th of June came to the fleets of the eight nations lying at Taku that the Legations were in grave peril and help must come at once or it would be too late, no time was lost in landing two thousand men, of whom 900 were British, and of this column Admiral Seymour took command. The history of that gallant attempt to relieve the Legations you have all read: the hurried advance in which not a moment was lost; the evident belief of everybody that Boxer opposition would melt away like mist before the sun; the discovery that the railway was destroyed in front and broken up in rear, while the column was attacked with a dogged courage and pertinacity that proved how little we know of the possibilities in China when the people are roused to a state of fanatical frenzy. For seven long days the column fought its way back, attacked day by day by Imperial troops, who had now joined the Boxers, pounded by horse artillery that they could not reach, and slowly dragging the junks laden with their ever-increasing tale of wounded over the shallow waters of the Peiho. Every village and town was doggedly defended and had to be taken by assault. At the assault upon the large town of Peitsang the Admiral lost for a time the service of his flag captain and right hand, Captain Jellicoe, who fell shot clean through the lung, but whom I welcome among us this evening once more hale and sound. At length, weary and fagged, with ammunition expended and almost the last ration consumed, the column flung itself into the Arsenal at Hai-ku—that was gallantly carried by a charge of British marines under Colonel Johnstone, and where it found supplies of rice and stores of ammunition that enabled them to repel the continued attacks upon it until its ultimate relief by a column from Tientsin, when it returned, having lost one seventh of the force in killed and wounded. It was a gallant attempt, and the undoubted courage of the unceasing attacks was the measure of the valour of those who brought their wounded safely through. And all through that trying time Admiral Seymour gave another proof that in him England possesses a man with all the best qualities of a leader—quickness in conception, courage in action, and coolness in difficulties. Unsuccessful as was that attempt it was, as I say, gallantly made, and in looking back upon the episode Sir Edward Seymour may well remember Addison's couplet—

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
"But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

So much for Sir Edward Seymour as a warrior, but history will assuredly one day tell how deeply we are indebted to him for the statesmanlike qualities that have done so much to assuage the difficulties of the past twelve months. We will say nothing of an iron hand, but surely an iron determination to support the dignity and the interests of his country was never clothed in a more courteous exterior, and I believe that Sir Edward Seymour carries away with him the friendship as well as the respect of the allied leaders and the two great Viceroys on the Yangtze whose attitude of true patriotism during the late trying times ought to earn for them the deep respect of all right-thinking men. Personally I thank Sir Edward Seymour for the readiness with which he has always met every request from me as to precautions for the protection of the trade of Hongkong in the West River, and I wish him, as I know you do, God-speed and a long life of further usefulness in the noble profession of which he is so brilliant an ornament.

Admiral Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, whose rising was the signal for prolonged applause, in reply, said—Sir Henry Blake and gentlemen, I rise with much pleasure to thank you for the very friendly, and yet, I must say, too flattering expressions with which you have kindly proposed my health, and also to thank you most sincerely for the extremely kindly way you have drunk the toast. It would be still more difficult for me to find words to express my feelings with regard to the position of last year, to which His Excellency has so kindly alluded. Anything that happened on that occasion was due more to the services of those who were with me, and let it be clearly understood that I refer equally to the forces of our own country and to those of the seven other nations who were with us. (Hear, hear.) The unanimity existing on that occasion was perfectly remarkable, and possibly almost unparalleled in the history of the eight nations brought together under such circumstances. I think the whole position is well summed up in what Shakespeare has said—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." (Applause.) I shall leave China with very agreeable recollections. It is forty-four years since I first came into the harbour—possibly longer ago than, or as long ago as, anyone listening to me can remember. China undoubtedly has interested me more than any other part of the world. It will be with especially pleasing recollections that I shall part from Hongkong. This is, I think, one of the greatest sea-ports of the world, and a sea-port possessing the intensest importance to China, not only with regard to Britain, but also with regard to the other nations. To have been entertained here by His Excellency the distinguished Governor of this Colony, and to be met by and have my health drunk by the gentlemen representative of the Colony, is an honour and pleasure I shall never forget. I do not wish to talk about myself more than I can possibly help, but I cannot help remembering I have had the honour of serving under Sir M. Culme Seymour and Sir James Hope—two distinguished Admirals not forgotten in China yet. I have endeavoured, though only in an unworthy way, to set those two Admirals before me as my models. (Applause.) I have noticed a great many changes in China. Buildings have sprung up like mushrooms both here and in Kowloon, but I do not allude so much to these changes as to other changes less visible to the eye but more pertinent to the mind—changes of a commercial nature. When I came to Hongkong forty-four years ago as a midshipman, I might almost say we were without rivals in the commercial supremacy of the Far East. There were some French who tried their qualities, sometimes in war, sometimes in commerce, and therefore honourable and pleasing qualities. Now we have American and German merchants who rival the British merchants. These are the changes, and though rivalry—I say it in no unpleasant sense—now exists in China, as long as that rivalry is honest, we wish our rivals that success and prosperity they may deserve. (Applause.) With regard to the event of the last twelve months in the North to which His

Excellency has so eloquently and kindly alluded, the position was very curious, and no one feels more strongly than I do that our expedition was a failure. The world has been kind enough to judge it as an attempt not wrong to make, but I feel distinctly that those who took part in it and everyone of our countrymen who thinks about it know the fact to be as I have stated it. I cannot sit down without just alluding to the two Chinese Viceroy's of the Yangtze upon whom His Excellency has commented. They are both well known to me, and I have the greatest regard for them. They are honourable gentlemen, and the term patriotic is, I consider, the most suitable that could be applied to their ruling. (Applause.) Such patriotic ruling is to the benefit of China, and will tend to the preservation of peace and that good feeling and harmony which ought to exist. Your Excellency and gentlemen, I will only ask you again to accept my deep gratitude for the way in which my health has been proposed and also for the way in which you have received the toast. It will be amongst the most pleasant recollections in my life, the evening I have spent amongst you now. (Prolonged applause.)

On the initiative of Sir THOMAS JACKSON, the company rose and sang "He's a jolly good fellow," and gave three rousing cheers for Sir Edward Seymour.

This was the last toast on the card, and the National Anthem having been played, the company dispersed.

CHINA ASSOCIATION'S LUNCHEON AT THE CLUB.

On the 3rd inst., Admiral Sir Edward Seymour was entertained to luncheon at the Hongkong Club by the Hongkong Branch of the China Association. Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., Chairman of the Branch, presided, and there were also present H.E. Sir Henry Blake, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, Sir F. Jackson, His Honour A. G. Wise, Commodore Powell, Capt. Jellicoe, Colonel Perrott, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonel the Hon. R. H. Bertie, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. Thurburn, Messrs. C. S. Sharp, D. Gillies, H. P. White, G. C. Anderson, J. Brown, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, A. S. Lewis, R. L. Richardson, G. H. Medhurst, F. Maitland, W. Poate, H. A. Ritchie, E. Shellim, A. J. Raymond, T. H. Reid, A. S. Hooper, A. Cunningham, J. Brown, F. Smyth, H. W. Robertson, D. M. Moses, A. H. Rennie, C. D. Wilkinson, R. C. Wilcox, A. G. Wood, and Murray Stewart (Hon. Secretary).

After luncheon, the CHAIRMAN proposed "The King" and "The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall, and the other members of the Royal Family," both of which were suitably acknowledged.

Mr. FRANCIS then followed with "H. E. the Governor," to which His Excellency briefly replied, expressing the pleasure it had been to have had the honour of being invited to be present.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in proposing the toast of "The Army, the Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces," said that through the indisposition of his friend Mr. Chater he had been called upon to fill up the gap. The toast he had proposed was one that on all occasions was received enthusiastically at the hands of all Britishers. (Applause.) The China Association was extremely fortunate in having as their guest the distinguished and gallant Admiral who was now completing his term of office in the command of the Fleet on the China Station. During his period of office Admiral Seymour had rendered conspicuous service in the North of China, and the speaker was sure that he echoed the sentiments of the other members of the China Association in wishing Admiral Seymour a long life of happiness and usefulness. (Applause.) It was considered a privilege by the civilian residents of Hongkong to have representatives of the military and naval branches resident with them. They assisted in all local sports, and entered heartily into the social life of the colony. In particular, the thanks of the Polo Club were due to Commodore Powell for the hearty support he had extended to them. (Laughter and applause.) Dealing with the question of trade, Mr. WHITEHEAD said he had been on an extended tour round the world, and he had come to the conclusion that it was to be a battle, not of ships or of men, but of commerce. Other countries were leaving no

stone unturned to advance their commercial interests, and many British centres were already seriously threatened. It was to be a commercial battle, as he already had said, and if they fought as their brothers in the Army and Navy, the victory might be theirs. (Hear, hear.) With the toast of "The Army" Mr. WHITEHEAD said he desired to couple the name of General Gascoigne, and with that of "The Auxiliary Forces"—who had rendered such splendid services in South Africa—the name of H. E. the Governor, Hon. Colonel of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. With the toast of "The Navy" the name of Captain Jellicoe would be coupled. Captain Jellicoe was recovering in the most marvellous manner from what might have been a fatal wound, a bullet having passed through his chest and lung. The toast was then given and fittingly responded to.

Replying for the Army, Major-General GASCOIGNE said: Your Excellency and gentlemen, I do not propose to delay the really serious business of the day, and so I shall confine myself to as few words as possible. For the last eighteen months a good deal of attention has been directed to the Army, and no inconsiderable amount of criticism passed upon it—no doubt some of it very much deserved. All I can say, gentlemen, is: if you will look around and take a fair view of things, I think—I think you have still every reason to be proud of your army. (Hear, hear.) In saying this, I hope you will not think I am an old fogey and one of those who believe that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds, and that consequently I would let everything be as it is. I am not against reform; I am in favour of reform, and during my thirty-eight years' service I have seen many good and wise reforms made in the Army. I can only say I believe it is the wish of all officers of the Army to see it placed on an absolutely sound basis, and I believe they will lend themselves in every possible way to secure that end. I hold the opinion, however, if you will allow me to express it, that when we see any deficiencies in a system we are rather disposed to become hysterical over it, whilst other nations, seeing their defects, repair them and keep matters to themselves. Again, looking at the other side of the question, I think we are also disposed sometimes to run away with false impressions, and are inclined to favour measures that would leave our house in no better order than before. I don't wish to detain you, gentlemen, but I should like to say just a few more words with which I think you gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce will agree. You will be obliged to help the army in the future by finding employment for deserving soldiers on their retirement. You must take this upon yourselves, or it will become a question not of voluntary enlistment but of conscription. I think it would be an excellent thing if the nation took steps to ensure that a deserving old soldier, at the end of his time, would be given employment in civil life. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Replying on behalf of the Navy, Captain JELlicoe said he had been out on the China station for three and a half years, and it was impossible not to be impressed with the changes that had marked that period. When Admiral Seymour first took command of the China Squadron, it consisted of one battleship and five cruisers, besides small craft. At the present day the Squadron was made up of five battleships and thirteen cruisers, large and small. (Applause.) There had also been a great many additions to the river gunboat fleet. Other changes besides those in the numerical strength of the Squadron were to be noted. The colony itself was gradually going over to Kowloon, and it was possible, said Captain JELlicoe, that if he returned in twenty years' time he would find a house built on the place where the *Centurion* now lay. (Laughter.) He was quite certain, however, that when that house was built the Navy would be very warmly welcomed inside. (Renewed laughter.) Though changes might take place, the hospitality of the colony remained as warm as ever. Continuing, the speaker pointed out that though the strength of the Squadron had increased, no corresponding increase in the facilities for repairing ships had taken place. Mr. Chater, whose absence was to be regretted, had, Captain JELlicoe believed, a scheme to surmount that

difficulty—a scheme which, though it would doubtless benefit the colony, had probably been considered more as something to benefit the Navy. One thing that interested him very much, said Captain JELlicoe, dealing with the question of shooting, was the interest now taken in straight shooting. It was one of vital importance to the welfare of the Empire, and it was to be hoped that the day was not far distant when every British colony would be provided with ranges where the inhabitants could become skilled in the use of a rifle. (Applause.)

H.E. the GOVERNOR, in responding to the toast of "The Auxiliary Forces," said the Volunteer Force was increasing in strength and it was gratifying to note that the officers and men were taking a serious interest in the work. His Excellency concluded by a humorous reference to the paucity of Volunteer officers in a company embracing so many young men.

In proposing the health of Admiral Seymour, Mr. FRANCIS said: Your Excellencies and gentlemen, we are here this afternoon, on behalf of the China Association, to wish God-speed to Admiral Sir Edward Seymour on his departure from this colony, and to thank him, as well as we are able, for the admirable services he has rendered to the Crown and to us during the three and a half years he has been in command of the fleet in these waters. We have not merely to thank him for the admirable manner in which he has fulfilled what we might term his general duties, but also for the special services he rendered during the last fifteen or eighteen months—(applause)—services that must necessarily have involved the exercise of very serious and very important diplomatic functions, and this special work, by universal consent and so far as we are able to judge, has been admirably and successfully performed. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, there is I think one special matter with reference to which we are bound particularly to thank Admiral Seymour, and that is his expedition from Tientsin for the relief of Peking. Admiral Seymour described that expedition last night as a failure. Gentlemen, it was not a failure. (Hear, hear.) It is true the expedition did not attain the immediate object for which the Admiral started from Tientsin, but it cleared the way for the successful expedition which followed it, and seriously impressed the Chinese with whom it came in contact, and their immediate advisers, with a fair idea of what it was they were trying to buck against. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We have had many accounts of the siege of the Legations, and it seems tolerably certain that but for the dissensions amongst the Chinese themselves those in the Legations must have been swept away long before any relieving force could have arrived. There were divided counsels among the Chinese, one party, and a strong one, in favour of peace. The peace party were undoubtedly greatly strengthened by Admiral Seymour's expedition, and that expedition must so far be considered a great success. (Applause.) I think we have heard it said, gentlemen, on what is supposed to be the highest military authority in the world, that the expedition was a mistake. I sincerely hope, gentlemen, that Englishmen will continue to make such mistakes. One thing that has carried Britain through in face of the gravest difficulties was this—we made mistakes of that sort. We don't know danger when we see it, and we never know when we are beaten. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred we have succeeded by just such mistakes, when, a more accurate calculation of chances might have suggested delay and led to steps that possibly might have been attended by different results. Now, gentlemen, I have little further to add beyond saying that none of us for many years to come will forget Admiral Sir Edward Seymour or the valuable services rendered to the British in this colony and in China—in fact, to the whole European world. I feel sure, too, that Admiral Seymour will not forget Hongkong and the China Association; and that when he gets home he will do all he can to further the interests of the mercantile, trading, and shipping concerns out here. During the three and a half years he has been in command of the Fleet in these waters, Admiral Seymour must have made himself thoroughly acquainted

with affairs both political and commercial. Let us hope, therefore, that the Admiral will bear us in mind, and will call the attention of the home authorities and of the home public to trade in China. We are merchants and traders, and we desire to secure the trade of China and to remove out of the way of that trade all the many obstacles that have been opposed to it during the last thirty or forty years. We want free intercourse, open rivers, abolition of squeezes, and the appointment of Consuls who help, not hinder. As long as existing conditions continue, the attainment of these objects is impossible. Therefore, I say again, I hope Admiral Seymour will do all he possibly can when he reaches home to bring the position clearly before the public of England and before those in authority, because unless something is done it seems to me the results of the last fifteen or eighteen months are likely to be more injurious to trade than beneficial. If Admiral Seymour will represent these things in England, I feel certain that, with the knowledge and experience he now possesses, he will accomplish something for us. If I may say a little word for Hongkong as distinguished from the rest of China, perhaps he will use his influence with the Admiralty to give us one city in place of two and a continuous Praya. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink to Admiral Seymour."

The toast was drunk enthusiastically, and led by Sir Thomas Jackson, the company sang "He's a jolly good fellow," finishing with three hearty cheers for Admiral Seymour.

Replying to the toast of his health, Admiral SEYMOUR said—Mr. Francis, your Excellencies, and gentlemen—I need not say I rise with much pleasure and great diffidence to thank you for the kind way in which Mr. Francis proposed my health and for the hearty manner in which you responded to the toast. We have all listened with pleasure to the eloquent speech that has just been delivered by a member of one of the most eloquent professions in the world, but my reply will be brief. Mr. Francis has alluded to the question of what I may or may not be able to do when I go to England. What I may be able to do remains to be seen, but I shall never forget China for many, many reasons, and it will be great pleasure to me, as well as a great satisfaction, if I can do anything or say anything for China. It appears to me, while on China, that the honour of the British flag must come first, then commerce, which supports the great countries of the world. I think there are two places in China that may be described as great commercial centres—Hongkong is the one, and Shanghai the other. Both are very great in their way, but Hongkong is a bit of England, and therefore we must regard Hongkong as something quite different from anything else. When we in the Navy come back to Hongkong, we feel in a sort of way as if we were coming home. We see the flag flying on shore, and find a Governor ruling over the colony. Hongkong appears to be simply a little England, and though Weihaiwei may be developed as much as ever can be possible, Hongkong will remain the great naval basis in China. (Applause.) As to the question of moving the Naval Yard to the other side of Hongkong, that, like a great many other things, is a problematical matter. If it does come to pass, then, when you walk along the uninterrupted Praya to which Mr. Francis has referred, I trust, when you gaze across the harbour, you will see that the Navy is not lost to sight, though still to memory dear. (Laughter and applause.) All these and many other reflections come to me very strongly at the present time. After having spent forty-four years out here, it would be an extraordinary thing if Hongkong and China were ever to be disassociated from my mind. I appreciate the honour done me to-day, and I shall never forget it. If it is in my power to be able to do anything to assist British commerce and interests out here, it will be, as I have already said, a great pleasure and a great satisfaction to me to do it. I thank you once again for the kind way you have responded to the toast of my health and happiness. (Applause.)

Mr. FRANCIS invited the company to wish Admiral Seymour good-bye and God-speed, and the proceedings were thus brought to a close.

The *Centurion* sailed for England early on Wednesday night.

THE PLAGUE.

Monday, 1st July.

During the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday there were reported 4 fresh cases of plague (3 Chinese, one other Asiatic), and 2 deaths (Chinese).

On Sunday morning, we regret to state, another European case declared itself, a Miss Calcott, residing at a house on Pedder's Hill, being removed to Kennedytown Hospital suffering from the disease. Miss Calcott was unwell on Friday last, and on Saturday a doctor was called in, as the patient had fever in a high degree. A doctor was in attendance early on Sunday morning, and under his directions the invalid was removed. He believes it to be only a slight attack.

Mr. J. Wacker, 26, Belilios Terrace, who was admitted to Kennedytown Plague Hospital at the beginning of last week suffering from the disease, has been discharged cured. His attack was a very slight one.

Mrs. da Cruz, 11 Battery Street, Yaumati, wife of the Portuguese sanitary foreman at Yaumati who, with four of his children, succumbed to the disease, has also been discharged.

Reports regarding the other European patients show that they are all doing well.

Tuesday.

During the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 10 fresh plague cases (8 Chinese, one other Asiatic, and one European) and 8 deaths (Chinese). Last week's figures were:—62 cases and 61 deaths, as against the previous weeks 155 cases and 152 deaths.

Miss Calcott, the latest European patient, is doing well, and her temperature yesterday morning had gone down to normal.

Mrs. A. M. dos Remedios, a Portuguese, of No. 12, Belilios Terrace, has been admitted into the Kennedytown Hospital.

A Malay, by the name of Mahomed Inan, of 29, Irving Street, Jardine's Bazaar, has also been admitted as a patient.

A Chilean sailor named Hooto Malie has been discharged.

Wednesday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 14 fresh cases of plague (Chinese), and 14 deaths (13 Chinese, one other Asiatic).

Mrs. Aloysia dos Remedios, who was removed from 12, Belilios Terrace, on Monday, suffering from plague, died in the Kennedytown Plague Hospital yesterday morning.

The European patients are all doing well.

Thursday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon there were reported 5 fresh plague cases (4 Chinese, one other Asiatic) and four deaths (Chinese).

All the Europeans under treatment are doing well.

Sato, a Japanese sailor, who was recently admitted into the Kennedytown Hospital under the supposition that he suffered with the plague, had really only malarial fever, and has been discharged.

The Indian, Fazul Ahmed, has been discharged as cured.

Friday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 10 fresh cases of plague (8 Chinese, 2 other Asiatics), and 11 deaths (10 Chinese, one other Asiatic).

All Europeans under treatment still continue to do well.

Mrs. Primrose, of No. 3, Wild Dell, who was admitted into Kennedytown Hospital some time ago, has been discharged as cured.

Early on the morning of the 23rd ult. a fire was announced in the Yangtsepo district, Shanghai, and was found to have broken out in a shed on the premises of the Ewo Cotton Mill. Some 170 piculs of waste cotton were in the building at the time. The flames caused one of the automatic sprinklers, with which the mill is well supplied, to commence playing water into the room. The cotton waste was damaged by fire and water, and the building to which the fire was confined was totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 5,000, and the companies concerned are the Eastern and China Fire.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

Under the heading of "To All Whom it may Concern" there is published in the *Gazette* a notice, signed by Messrs Deacon and Hastings, that "it is the intention of the Promoters of a Company to be hereafter incorporated under the name of The Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, or some other similar name, to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill entitled An Ordinance to Authorise the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong." The proposed Bill is printed under. From the Bill it will be seen that the tramway authorised is as follows:—

Section No. 1.—A single line 2 furlongs 9.12 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing at a point in Chater Street 5 feet (or thereabouts) east of the intersection of the centre lines of Chater Street and Smithfield, thence passing into and, in a southerly direction, along Smithfield to its junction with Belcher Street, thence into and, in a westerly direction, along Belcher Street to its junction with Cadogan Street, thence into and, in a northerly direction, along Cadogan Street to its junction with Chater Street, and thence into and, in an easterly direction, along Chater Street, terminating at the point where this Section is authorised to commence.

Section No. 2.—A double line 4 miles 3 furlongs 4.5 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing by junction with Section No. 1 at the point where such Section is authorised to terminate, thence passing, in easterly, north-easterly and southerly directions, along Chater Street, Praya West, Des Vœux Road, and Connaught Road to the junction of Connaught Road with Morrison Street. From this point Section No. 2 is authorised to divide, one line passing in a southerly direction along Morrison Street to its junction with Des Vœux Road, and thence into and, in an easterly direction, along Des Vœux Road to its junction with Cleverly Street, and the other line passing in an easterly direction along Connaught Road to its junction with Cleverly Street, and thence into and, in a southerly direction, along Cleverly Street to its junction with Des Vœux Road. From this point Section No. 2 is authorised to pass, in easterly, southerly and north-easterly directions, along Des Vœux Road, Queen's Road, Arsenal Street, Praya East, Yee Wo Street, and Causeway Road, terminating in that road at a point 50 feet (or thereabouts) from the north-east corner of Inland Lot No. 1,149.

Section No. 3.—A single line 8.5 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing in Praya East by junction with Section No. 2 at a point 50 feet (or thereabouts) west of the intersection of the centre lines of Praya East and Tang Lok Lane, thence passing into and, in a southerly direction, along Tang Lok Lane and terminating in Morrison Hill Road at a point 50 feet (or thereabouts) south of the intersection of the centre lines of Morrison Hill Road and Sharp Street.

Section No. 4.—A single line 1 furlong 1.5 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing in Praya East by junction with Section No. 2 at a point 50 feet (or thereabouts) west of the intersection of the centre lines of Praya East and Bowrington Road, thence passing into and, in a southerly direction, along Bowrington Road to its junction with Sharp Street, thence into and, in a westerly direction, along Sharp Street and terminating at the point where Section No. 3 will terminate.

Section No. 5.—A double line 3 furlongs 6 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing in Morrison Hill Road by junction with Sections Nos. 3 and 4 at the point where such Sections will terminate, thence passing, in a southerly direction, along Morrison Hill Road and terminating in Wong-Nei-Chong Road at a point 50 feet (or thereabouts) north of the northernmost point of the building known as the Grand Stand.

Section No. 6.—A single line 2 miles 4 furlongs 3.8 chains (or thereabouts) in length commencing in Causeway Road by junction with Section No. 2 at the point where such Section will terminate, thence passing, in an easterly direction, along Quarry Bay Road and terminating in Shau-ki-wan Road at a point 530 feet (or thereabouts) north-west from the centre of No. 5 Bridge.

Section No. 7.—A single line (with passing places) 1 mile 2 furlongs 4.5 chains (or thereabouts) in length, commencing in Shan-ki-wan Road by junction with Section No. 6 at the point where such Section will terminate, thence passing, in an easterly direction, along the new road to Chau-ki-wan now being constructed in place of a portion of the existing road to Shan-ki-wan, thence, in an easterly direction, along the existing Chau-ki-wan Road and terminating in that road at a point 20 feet or thereabouts east of the intersection of the centre lines of Wo Hing Street and Shan-ki-wan Road.

Further paragraphs give the Company power to convert single into double lines, and *vice versa*; power to widen bridges, etc.; to make additional crossings, etc.; to lay down sea-water pipes; and to open and break up roads.

The gauge of the tramway is specified as not less than 3 feet 6 inches in width.

As to "Motive Power," it is specified that the cars used on the tramway shall be moved by electric power conveyed by means of a bare overhead wire and the rails of the tramway. In the event of the Company being unable at any time or times to move the cars by electric power, the cars may temporarily be moved by animal power.

Finally we quote from the sections relating to "Fares and Charges."—

48. The Company may demand and take for every passenger travelling upon the tramway or any portion thereof, including every expense incidental to such conveyance, the fares following, that is to say:—(i.) From or to the point where Section No. 1 is authorised to commence to or from the existing General Post Office in Queen's Road Central, for any distance, for a first class passenger 15 cents, for a second class passenger 10 cents, and for a third class passenger 5 cents. (ii.) From or to the existing General Post Office in Queen's Road Central to or from the point in Causeway Road where Section No. 2 is authorised to terminate, or to or from the point in Wong Nei Chong Road where section No. 3 is authorised to terminate, for any distance, for a first class passenger 15 cents, for a second class passenger 10 cents, and for a third class passenger 5 cents. (iii.) From or to the point in Causeway Road where Section No. 6 is authorized to commence to or from the point in Shan-ki-wan Road where Section No. 7 is authorised to terminate, for any distance, for a first class passenger 20 cents, for a second class passenger 15 cents, and for a third class passenger 5 cents.

49. The Company shall at all times after the tramway shall have been opened for public traffic run on the tramway at least two cars each way every morning and evening in the week at such hours not being later than seven o'clock in the morning or earlier than half-past five o'clock in the evening, respectively, as the Company shall from time to time think most convenient for artisans, mechanics and daily labourers at fares not exceeding three cents per journey: Provided that in case any complaint shall be made to the Governor in Council of the hours appointed by the Company for the running of such cars the Governor in Council shall have power by order to fix and regulate the same.

50. A separate car shall be provided by the Company for Chinese third class passengers.

53. No passenger may take on the tramway his personal luggage other than small hand baskets, bags or parcels, any one of which shall not exceed sixteen pounds in weight, or one cubic foot in measurement. All such personal luggage shall be carried by hand, and at the responsibility of the passenger, and shall not occupy any part of a seat, nor be of a form or description to annoy or inconvenience other passengers.

In the June number of *Blackwood's Magazine* appears an interesting little sketch entitled "A Night's Adventure on the Pearl River," describing how a party of four European residents of Canton were attacked by pirates while on a picnic on the Canton river. The story, it need scarcely be said, loses nothing in interest from the fact that it happens to be true. Although no names are mentioned the incident recorded is none other than the piratical attack upon Messrs. Spalinger, Burckhardt, Huygen and Hogg in January last

THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

From recent notes appearing in these columns from our Macao correspondent, our readers will have seen that some excitement was caused in the Portuguese colony in connection with the late election of new directors of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia. As an outcome of party polemics, certain innuendoes appear to have been published in the Portuguese press alleging the existence of corruption in the administration of the above institution. We have received from our correspondent the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by H.E. the Governor of Macao. The following is our correspondent's communication:—

Macao, 1st July.

At a meeting, held on the 19th June, of the Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, it be resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Committee to inquire into the direction of the Santa Casa during the last two years. In the letter to the Colonial Secretary asking for the inquiry, it was stated that the Board, being satisfied that the affairs of the institution had been conducted with earnestness, zeal, disinterestedness and honesty, cannot refrain from protesting against the insinuations and suspicions of their conduct which appeared in the newspaper *O Porvir*.

Accordingly, by Proclamation No 40, dated the 21st June, 1901, the Commission was appointed. The following is a rough translation of the text of the proclamation:—

Whereas it is just that the right of defence should be accorded without restriction to those who seek it; and whereas the Board of the Santa Casa have requested that a Commission be appointed to inquire into their conduct with a view to defend themselves against the rumours that have been put into circulation in respect of their administration; and whereas the main subsidy of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia is that derived monthly from the lottery, and it is desirable that this source of revenue be not impaired in any way and so retain the good name which it has earned; and whereas the Enquiry, if affecting the question of the lottery alone, will be the means of enlightening the Public in respect of its administration; it is therefore expedient to appoint a Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, Dr. Albano de Magalhães as president, with L. Cardoso and A. J. Brandao as members, to conduct a searching enquiry into the management of the affairs of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Macao during the two years last passed.

By Proclamation No. 41 of the 22nd June, the Colonial Secretary was appointed chairman of the Commission *vice* Dr. Magalhães.

Having duly prosecuted their enquiry, the Commission forwarded their report, dated the 27th June, to the Governor, as follows:—

"Sir,—The Commission appointed by proclamation No. 40 of the 21st instant, to inquire into the management of the affairs of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of this city by the present board of directors, beg to submit to Your Excellency in this report the synthesis of their enquiry and the conclusions they have arrived at. On the day following their appointment, the Commission met at the offices of the benevolent institution in question. In the presence of the board of directors and with assistance of the *administrador do concelho* (a public officer) they examined and found that the cash in hand and other valuable securities tallied with the respective entries in the books of the institution. The Commission then examined the books and found them to be duly authenticated and posted up to date, the accounts being kept by the double entry system as being the more convenient form of bookkeeping. The accounts relating to the lottery are kept in a separate set of books, in accordance with instructions framed by Government. No irregularity was observed as regards these books, and the cash balances arising from each monthly drawing of the lottery, as shown by the respective books, were duly and properly transferred to the "general cash book. The lottery has been the principal source of revenue of this institution and contributed to the increase of its funds, which have been employed in the purchase of shares of

various public companies with their head offices in the neighbouring colony of Hongkong. The utmost caution has invariably dictated the choice of the investment of the funds in order to obtain the greatest security. The market rates of the day of the shares held by the Santa Casa show an appreciation of from 40 to 50 per cent. over and above the rates at which they were purchased. Furthermore, it should be noted that the dividends paid by the Companies represent an annual income of eight per cent. on the capital invested. Recently the board, duly authorised, sold the shares which they held in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., so as to have the funds wherewith to make a loan to the Leal Senado. This sale resulted in a profit equivalent to 18.51 per cent. This is good evidence of the successful administration of the institution and of the sound judgment that directs it.

"The institutions under the immediate charge of this corporation, like the S. Raphael Hospital, the asylums and others, are carefully managed. Their expenditure has not exceeded the sums authorised by the estimates.

"Moreover, the Commission have to state that this institution is at the present time in a very flourishing condition, due, no doubt, to an honest and judicious administration that has devoted its utmost care and zeal to the management of the lottery which is now most creditable, and that has strictly carried out the condition imposed by Government for the drawing of the lottery and for its general management. The board have likewise properly observed the stipulations of the contract between the board and the concessionaires for the sale of the tickets. These concessionaires, having previously entered into a bond, receive the full number of the tickets according to the prospectus. The tickets are then sealed by them with their particular seals and then forthwith offered for sale in the manner best suited to their convenience, without the least interference in any respect on the part of the board of directors of the institution in question."

The Colonial Secretary, in transmitting, by direction of the Governor, a copy of the Commission's report to the Provedor of the Santa Casa, writes, under date the 28th June, 1901, as follows:—"His Excellency congratulates the board under your worthy presidency not only for the high degree of prosperity which the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Macao has now attained, but also for the careful, zealous, and honest administration which has presided over the destinies of so useful an institution, as clearly evidenced by the report of the Commission of Enquiry."

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 28th June.

DRAGON-BOAT CATASTROPHE.

It is a custom that on the third day after the dragon-boat festival they repair to the temple of the Mother-Dragon at Wong Chuk Kee to worship her. There were this year flower-boats and steam launches taking large numbers of pilgrims to the temple and theatrical performances. While the dragon-boats were having a contest of speed with one another two of them had come into collision, throwing the men into the water, seventeen of them being drowned.

A HOUSE TAX.

The prefect She, known as Kwong Chau, has issued a notification that a house-tax will be charged. In the case of a house that pays a rent of 8-20 and upwards per annum, the tax will be 82, and if under none need be paid. If the occupier is owner of the house he must pay \$1 per month for every ridgepole of the house wherein he lives. This order has been sent to all the districts, and to the headmen of the streets.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT OF ROBBERS.

A few nights ago in the village of Chang-shing, after a burglarious attack, the villagers succeeded in catching three thieves. Instead of handing them over to the mandarins to be punished, which necessarily involves some expense for petitioning, runners, &c., the elders of the village ordered them to be wrapped around with

cotton-quilts, and taking them to a distance from the village and saturating them with kerosene oil, set fire to the quilts to burn the robbers alive.

MAKING THE MONOPOLISTS PAY UP.

Last year, several *lekin* monopolists having failed to pay up their arrears of monopoly money, the Viceroy has given strict orders enforcing payment within two months. The monopolists are to pay 50 per cent., Wong Kum Fuk, the Commander of the Regiment, 20 per cent., Lai Wing Hon and the late *lekin* *weiquin*, Lai Kwong Yew, 30 per cent., failing which they are to be degraded.

A TAX ON ANCESTORS

A tax is imposed upon all the ancestral temples in the province of Kwang Tung by the government for the payment of the indemnity, &c. It was first proposed by the Magistrate, Wong Sung, of the Sun Tak district, and was approved of by the Viceroy. An office is established there wherein a chief *weiquin* and ten assistant *weiquins* are appointed to co-operate with the gentry to collect the taxes. One night, while the principal door of the office was closed, some people smeared it all over with nightsoil, and next morning when it was opened the inner apartments were unbearable. A few days ago, as the *weiquins* and their clerks and police were passing from door to door to take the census, some people on the roofs threw nightsoil upon them. Most of the ancestral temples inside and outside of the city of Sun Tak have notices stuck up on the walls, announcing "ancestral temple for sale," thus showing that the people are not very satisfied with the mode of taxation, and that they mean to resist it.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 1st July.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MACAO.

In remarking on the recent sanitary improvements which have been made in the city of Macao, in the notes published in the *Daily Press* of the 19th ult., reference was made particularly to the district of Vo-long and the vicinity of San Lazarro. It is pleasing to be able to follow so soon after with the news of another forward step in the movement in regard to the city improvement scheme. In the very heart of Chinatown, that is, near where the bazaar is situated, lie the ruins of the old market-place, burnt down not many years ago. Whether through neglect, or through insufficiency of public funds, or through both, the fact remains that since the memorable fire nothing has been done to remove a standing danger to public health and a rebuke to civilisation—as the preamble of the expropriation proclamation rather forcibly puts it—constituted by these ruins and their insalubrious environment. Thanks to the regenerating influence of a progressive administrator and to the well-directed energies of the public works officials, the resumption of this district, popularly denominated the old bazaar of San Domingo, has at last been decided upon. Steps are being taken to carry it into effect. The proclamation of the Governor in Council, under the authority of which the expropriation is to be enforced, is published in the *Boletim Oficial* of the 8th June.

A NEW OBSERVATORY.

Another item of news connected with public works is the approval of an expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars for the fitting up of the house adjoining the church in Penha for the purposes of a meteorological observatory. To what extent Government here act upon the suggestions of the *Leal Senado* in public matters will be more readily appreciated when it is explained that the promising improvement in the meteorological service is the outcome of one of a series of recommendations embodied in the report drawn up by the Senate and presented to the Colonial National Congress in Lisbon. The report is dated the 15th February, 1901. The recommendations of the Senate in regard to this observatory are to the following effect:—

In Macao, where typhoons are frequent, a meteorological station is of much utility for the furnishing of weather forecasts to the seafaring community. One already exists here under the direction of the Harbour Master.

Notwithstanding that, as a rule, the harbour masters of Macao have devoted much attention to this branch of their work, it must be conceded that these officers have neither the necessary permanence in their office nor yet time enough to devote seriously to meteorological studies. It is much to be desired that a meteorological observatory may be established in the hermitage of Penha, like those in Manila and Shanghai, equipped with like appliances and provided with an equally capable personnel. The observatories referred to are under the direction of members of the religious order of Society of Jesus, and have rendered great and important services in the cause of commerce and navigation. In Macao it will be easy to organise a similar observatory, relying upon members of the same religious order—the professors of the Seminario Diocesano—for its direction. In a short time, and with very little money, we shall be possessed of an observatory on all fours with those of Manila and Shanghai, with an efficient staff who will devote themselves exclusively to meteorological sciences and who will be in constant touch with the two celebrated observatories above-mentioned, thus supplying a want that is felt in South China. Such an observatory will bring prestige and fame to the colony of Macao.

Is the Hongkong Observatory, under the skilled control of Dr. Doberck and his hard-worked staff, of so little consequence as to be so little thought of by the Portuguese senators, or has it, by inadvertence, escaped mention in the senators' report? Surely no reflection could have been intended on the Kowloon Observatory when it was stated that when Macao is furnished with a proper observation station the want of such an establishment in South China will have been supplied. The labours and researches, recorded in the voluminous publications issued from the office of the Government printers of Hongkong, of the English observatory in this part of the world have received too many encomiums from the scientific press and societies of Europe to need to be further extolled in the columns of local journals.

AN INTERESTING SITE.

The site where the contemplated observatory is to be equipped—Penha—derives its name from the *Ermida de Nossa Senhora da Penha de Franca*. This hermitage was erected on the western hill (the hill of "Lilan") by the Augustine friars in 1622. Two years later the chapel was enlarged by subscription raised amongst the devotees. Inscribed on a corner-stone, which can be seen in the church to-day, is the legend that it was re-erected in 1837. Such was the devotion of sea-farers to the Blessed Lady to whom the church was dedicated, that it was the wont of Portuguese ships entering port to salute the hermitage with a few guns. Nor is this manifestation without its meaning: for in the palmy days of Portuguese shipping, trading in these waters the frail crafts employed by them were, not infrequently, overtaken "in their long and solitary way" by the storms and seas that waged their "unmitigable war," and it was at such times of distress that these way-farers on the ocean made their vows to *Nossa Senhora da Penha* to save them from death or disaster. In fulfilment, therefore, of their promises, when they had escaped, the devotees would repair to Penha and by prayer and donations offer their thanksgivings. The feast of *Nossa Senhora da Penha* is still kept up every year. On the last occasion, on the 19th May, a brilliant illumination of the whole facade of the church with hundreds of Japanese lanterns and the lighting up of the hilly approach to the church by means of bonfires and the letting off of fireworks in the evening, marked the joyous festival of the patroness of the sea-faring people. The establishment of the observatory in Penha, associated as it is for many generations passed with the devotion of the shipping community, should augur well for a long career of usefulness.

AN UNCLAIMED AMERICAN.

In the month of April last, the newspapers of Hongkong recorded the death of a supposed American citizen by the name of Ralph Kirk, who, it was surmised, met his end by drowning. The body of the deceased was found on the beach in Area Preta, on the 6th April last. The unfortunate man was an utter stranger in the colony. A notification has been issued by the

judicial authorities calling upon the heirs, creditors and others interested in the deceased to lay their claims for the property found on the person of Kirk. It consists of certain trinkets and other articles of jewellery of but little value.

NEW HARBOUR MASTER.

Capt. Albano Alves Branco, having arrived in the colony, has assumed the duties of harbour master. *nee* Captain Talone, deceased.

THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Cruz, 24th June.

THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL CAILLES.

Yesterday and the day before Santa Cruz was in a wild state of excitement owing to the preparations for the surrender of General Juan Cailles and all that is left of his army. For the last week he has enjoyed, by special agreement, the unmolested possession of the pretty town of Pagsanjan, three miles to the eastward, and there he has concentrated some four or five hundred men armed with rifles. Through some recent quarrel, Colonel Pedros Caballes left the town with one hundred men on Friday night. At twelve o'clock last night a native came into Santa Cruz to say that Caballes and his command had patched up the row with Cailles and returned; but shortly after daylight this morning an American civilian who spent the night at Pagsanjan, came to headquarters and reported that Caballes had again taken to the mountains with all his command except about a dozen men. This is most unfortunate, as it seriously interferes with the general pacification of the district.

All yesterday launches were coming up from Manila with officers, newspaper men, photographers and numerous curious civilians. The little hotel is completely swamped, and people are seeking beds or even floor-room in all parts of the town. As early as the sun was visible this morning the inhabitants began to collect at various points of vantage, such as the public square, the roofs of high houses, and some even found their way into the church tower, from which place they could see the road to Pagsanjan. Cameras were visible everywhere. At last about eight o'clock some one spied the struggling column though the coconut groves and gave the word, and in a few minutes the head of the insurgent command came into view at the entrance of the town. It was led by a string band of some twenty pieces and a small police guard to clear the way. Then came a company of troops under Colonel Guevarra. This was followed by a mixed brass band, and Cailles and staff on horseback came immediately after. His guard was composed of a veteran company armed with rifles that had been captured and stolen from the Americans. Some of them wore American shoes and equipment. The column numbered 388 men armed with rifles and a miscellaneous mob of unorganised bolomen. The end was formed by the civil officials and local presidentes who had been serving in Cailles' town governments. The crowd marched past General Sumner's headquarters, where the General and staff were lined up in front of the entrance. The Americans did not wear their side arms.

THE ARMY ATTEND MASS.

After the usual salutes Cailles took his men to the church courtyard, where they were formed in two long lines with a large, handsome silk insurgent flag at the head. In a few moments they marched into the church and assisted at the mass. Cailles' trumpeter blew taps and a few bars of church music, while every one stood at attention. This pretty ceremony was in honour of all those who have lost their lives in the campaign. After mass they reformed and marched past a group of American officers and dropped their arms in a pile. As each man laid down his gun he received a slip of paper entitling him to \$80 Mexican, which is the price paid for a surrendered rifle.

CAILLES REFUSES THE MONEY.

Cailles refused to receive the money, saying the guns had been given to his men by the Filipino people, and hence he could not sell them to anyone—he could only surrender them. He was very much excited, and suddenly

he burst into tears and many of his men wept with him. The insurgent officers formed themselves opposite the stock of guns and as each man was given his \$30 certificate he dropped it into a handkerchief held by his officers. When the surrender was completed these slips were returned to General Sumner. The money offered these men would have amounted to \$11,640 and by refusing it they made a great sacrifice. \$30 would be a fortune to some of those poor fellows, who have probably not seen a dollar for months.

While the men were still crowded about the courtyard, Cailles made a short speech in Tagalog bidding his comrades good-bye, and urging them to return to their homes and become good American citizens. He was visibly labouring under a great strain and before he had finished he collapsed and fell to his knees. Water was brought and he was supported by his officers. He recovered very quickly and went to General Sumner's headquarters, where he introduced his officers and also his civil officials, many of whom had been successfully carrying on a government right under the noses of the Americans. He then accompanied the General and his staff to the bandstand in the main plaza and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ceremony was concluded by the playing of the National Anthem and then the officers went to lunch. In the afternoon the soldiers assembled and took the oath of allegiance and then they were liberated and allowed to go where they pleased.

AN AMERICAN DESERTER CAUGHT.

Deserter Frank Meekin, 37th U.S. Volunteers, came into town and surrendered with the insurgents. He has been with Cailles for months on the mountains. He was not discovered until about noon-time, and then he was confined in the guard-house in irons. It is expected that he will be tried in Manila; though his status is somewhat indefinite. There is a clause on the act providing for the volunteer army, which cannot be finally interpreted without reference to Washington. Under this clause it may be that Meekin will escape, since his regiment was a volunteer organisation which was mustered out of the service some weeks ago.

This evening the inhabitants of the town will give Cailles and his officers a grand reception and dance, and to-morrow he will accompany General Sumner to Manila and visit General McArthur and President Taft.

His officers are a fine looking set of Filipinos. His chief of staff, Colonel Infanta, spent some years in Hongkong and Australia, and speaks English. The men were fairly well uniformed and they drilled better than any Filipino troops that I have seen, but many of them are mere boys. Several bear ugly scars, of which they are justly proud.

There is much jealousy between the military men and the Federal Party leaders. Each side feels that Cailles' surrender is due to their particular efforts. There is no doubt that the Federals have been very active in bringing about surrenders and establishing communication and negotiations, but it should not be forgotten that troops have chased the Filipinos day and night until they were in a splendid frame of mind to consider surrenders. The finish of Cailles' army breaks up the last organised opposition of any importance in the Island of Luzon.

The question whether there is a future for sugar planters in Java is now arousing attention there, says the *Straits Times* in its "Netherlands India" column. Pessimists say no. They admit that planters in that island have made enormous profits out of sugar in the last few years. But now the situation is changed for the worse. Sugar mills in Java, about 230 in number, will soon have to depend mainly upon Europe as a market. The Java article finds a closed market in Holland owing to the protection given to beet sugar. There is no chance of this protective system being done away with for the present. In short there is no hope of a market in Holland. American capital is developing the Cuban sugar industry, which has every chance of occupying a privileged position in American market by the enjoyment of tariff advantages. Formosa, too, at Japanese prompting has many sugar-mills in operation. Thus, Java sugar is threatened in the United States and in Japan.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. and T. Times* of the 22nd June:—

The railway between Chingting-fu and Paoting has resumed running.

It is reported that the provisional government intend making a market square round the Drum Tower.

The new Provincial Treasury, Chou Fu, contemplates taking up his quarters in Paoting-fu next month.

The Governor of Shansi desires to establish military posts from that Province to Paoting for the protection of missionaries.

Viceroy Chang and Liu have jointly petitioned the Court to adopt the suggestion concerning reform made in 1898.

Good cash are becoming so scarce owing to their being bought up and converted into inferior cash, that their ratio is only 700 to 1,000.

It is reported that some brigands attacked and robbed the Provisional Government bank at Hsiao a few nights ago, but the truth is doubtful.

The Chinese police in Peking have been extorting money and torturing their victims to such an extent that the matter is being stringently gone into.

The attention of the foreign Ministers is being drawn to the increasing "Allied Villagers" movement, and they have demanded that the rising be suppressed within a certain time.

Two native Christians imprisoned by the P. G. for extorting money, having served their time have been released, and it is stated that they are now extorting money with renewed energy.

The *Je Je* states that since the decrease of the foreign troops, the natives to the south-west of Paoting have again been giving trouble, and the Chinese officials have sent troops to disperse them.

The Censor, Chun Pei, seems rather touchy of foreign matters or anything savouring of the West, as he is causing the arrest now of anyone wearing collars to their summer clothes, and his action has Imperial sanction.

Chinese troops have been gradually entering Chihli as the foreign forces have withdrawn, and the *Je Je* reports the arrival of 100 well dressed sturdy troops who have located themselves on the North side of the river.

A vigorous crusade is being carried on against the river and Bar pirates who have so long flourished, and measures are projected calculated to wipe out this blot upon the port and source of much damage to the trade.

In reply to the Censor, Chun Pei, who denounced the students in Peking as spies in disguise and traitors to their country, Li Hung-chang points out that though this may be true in some measure of the students of German, those educated in English have been blameless in every way.

The Provisional Government is contemplating and making arrangements to open a Chinese Public Library in the City with the books saved at the time of occupation and others purchased or donated. The Library will include not only the best selection possible of Chinese books, but a liberal number of foreign books for the benefit of those who know something of foreign languages.

A German soldier, presumably a messenger, riding full tilt down Consular Road, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, had the misfortune in turning the corner near the Bund where it is quite dark, to crash into a German service-waggon, and was very badly hurt about the head and face. He was picked up by the occupants of the cart, and two English-officers passing at the time rendered such assistance as they could in staunching the man's wounds and finally had the satisfaction of leaving the unfortunate man in the hands of a German officer.

It is stated in the *Universal Gazette* that the Chinese Government has decided to order a general taxation of dwelling-houses, etc., throughout the Empire, and has ordered all Viceroy and Governors of provinces to recommend what steps shall be taken in the matter for the approval of the Throne. Our Canton correspondent's letter in yesterday's issue bears this out.

'CHANGE DOINGS.

The Morrow of June Settlement, Hongkong, 1901.

In many of its features the settlement which has just closed resembles the March one. It will be remembered it was prophesied that the latter would bring about no end of disasters; the same was prophesied of the present one, but in neither case, fortunately, were these anticipations, as we now know, fulfilled. In its bulk also, this settlement was nearly as large as the one mentioned, and it occurred on a Saturday, to accentuate further the similarity; but, thanks again to the Bank's staff, who did not grudge working after closing time, everything passed off without the least hitch, while on the Rialto itself no "untoward accident" was reported.

On the whole, the month has been rather poor, as regards volume of business, the attention of the market being centred, almost exclusively, on two stocks, viz., Docks and Indos. The former disagreeably surprised its fanciers by taking a downward move, contrary to their expectations, and as these fanciers are numerous, the effect has been somewhat depressing on things generally. Candidly speaking, though, the drop ought not to cause any croaking, for after all it is only 5 per cent., and the best of stock is liable to fluctuate to this extent. One silly rumour, however, was started, which has no foundation in fact, that the profits of the company for this half year are very poor. This is absolutely untrue, and, from all accounts, it appears to be positively certain that the six months' earnings will break all previous records. The rise in Indos has not been of much benefit to Hongkong, most of the settlement shares, and an enormous number at that, having been previously contracted for the northern market, which held on tightly, and cleared all its engagements. Cash shares are very scarce on this market. In other shipping lines a fitful business was done in Douglasses and Steamboats, while China and Manilas still remain dirt cheap at \$63 and \$53, old and new respectively. The call of \$10 on the latter is due this month. Shells had been overdone, and, now that the dividend is known, are gradually working down to their proper level.

Banks have remained quiet but steady all through the month, only a few small lots changing hands at the uniform rate of 387½. An attempt, made in the week before the settlement, to force the rate down did not succeed, and the market closes with an upward tendency. Rumours are again afloat that an agreeable surprise is in store for the shareholders, who are to be shown as handsome a report as any of the best they have ever seen.

In other stocks there was so little done that it is hardly worth while giving them in detail. Hongkong Hotels have moved up three points, and are scarce at \$128.

Mining.—"Use lessens marvel, it is said." Even so, and we are no doubt accustomed to disappointments in our mining undertakings; but this last blow of the Oliver mine, coming as it does on top of the Raub fiasco, has somewhat staggered the market. One may well exclaim. How long will such shaky ventures keep draining Hongkong, and when will people learn to keep aloof from them?

ESA.

In the conditions under which Admiral Seymour gave his challenge shield for the best score at prize-shooting in the British fleet on the China Station, he points out that on almost all stations challenge cups are in existence for rifle shooting, and he hopes that the shield he has now presented for heavy gun firing will foster such a spirit of emulation among ships as to raise the standard of practice. He points out that accurate fire with heavy guns will be the principal factor in bringing fleet or single ship actions to a successful issue, and that, therefore, the importance of good gun fire is paramount. Sir E. H. Seymour has revised the rules governing the competition for his challenge shield by all captains and commanders' crews when going through their course of musketry. In future, instead of the right of the line being taken by the men of the flagship at all parades on shore, or when a brigade is landed, that place will be occupied by the ship which carries the Seymour challenge shield.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors to the twelfth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's offices, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, at 12.15 p.m., on Saturday, 6th July:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1901.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$55,831.89; after deducting directors' fees (\$3,000) there remains the sum of \$52,831.89 available for appropriation; and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum:—
Say 70 cents per share on 30,000 fully paid shares ... \$21,000.00
Say 24 cents per share on 30,000 part paid shares ... 7,350.00
To write off plant account for depreciation ... 23,348.61
To write off furniture account for depreciation ... 103.00
To carry forward to next account 1,030.28

\$52,831.89
The shares of the new issue not taken up at date of last report have since been allotted.

A call of \$3 per share was made on the new issue, same being payable on 1st November last; 10 shares were forfeited for non-payment of this call, and these have since been disposed of.

The manager's report attached hereto gives usual particulars of work carried out, during the year, &c.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the articles of Association Hon. J. Thurburn, and Mr. C. S. Sharp retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. C. Peter, and Murray Stewart (the latter in place of Mr. G. Stewart who is absent from the Colony). These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election.

C. S. SHARP,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1901.

The following is the statement of accounts to 30th April, 1901:—

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital:—			
30,000 shares each \$10 paid up	300,000.00		
30,000 shares each \$5 paid up	150,000.00		
		450,000.00	
Sundry creditors	1,484.00		
Dividends unclaimed	3,105.45		
Balance of profit and loss account	55,831.89		
		\$513,421.34	

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Plant, cost of, as per last account	259,354.23		
Less amount provided for depreciation	24,354.23		
	\$235,000.00		
Cost of plant, since added	52,348.61		
		287,348.61	
Property, cost of land and buildings as per last account	60,938.60		
Cost of buildings since added	20,881.08		
		81,819.68	
Installation material, stock of	48,150.97		
Stores and coal, stock of	9,029.27		
Tools, &c., stock of	1,310.50		
Furniture, cost of, as per last account	\$458.00		
Cost of furniture, since added	45.00		
		503.00	
Insurance, value of unexpired portions of policies	640.00		
Sundry debtors	15,911.15		
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cash with	60,061.86		
Cash, with agents	8,646.30		
		\$513,421.34	

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.		\$	c.
To installation material	32,454.49		
To salaries and wages	32,328.44		
To coals	30,033.92		
To stores	10,318.45		
To office expenses	4,000.00		
To rent and taxes	3,019.75		
To charges	2,078.64		

		\$	c.
To insurance	1,282.73		
To repairs	880.22		
To bad debts	219.80		
To tools	216.40		
To auditors' fees	200.00		
To amount carried to profit and loss account	54,782.48		
		\$171,814.32	

Cr.		\$	c.
By gross earnings of the Company	170,749.25		
By interest	1,017.33		
By scrip and transfer fees	47.75		
		\$171,814.32	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		\$	c.
To amount available for appropriation	55,831.89		
		\$55,831.89	

Cr.		\$	c.
By amount of undivided profit, as per last account	1,049.41		
By balance of working account, brought down	54,782.48		
		\$55,831.89	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

The Directors, the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have to report that the lamps and fans connected to the Company's Incandescent Lighting Service on the 1st June were equivalent to upwards of 13,400 lamps of 8 candlepower.

The number of arc lamps supplied, viz., 84, remains the same as at the date of my last report.

During the year, new and improved arc lighting dynamos have been laid down to take the place of the original dynamos, which had been in service for more than ten years. The new machines are giving every satisfaction.

The incandescent lighting plant has been increased by the erection of an improved pattern steam alternator to furnish supply during the daytime. This machine takes the place of one of the older pattern dynamos, and is found to be a great improvement as it is more suitable for the service of fans.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. H. WICKHAM,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1901.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

A DANGEROUS ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Bowen Road Filter Beds,
29th June.

SIR,—Before closing the correspondence re this matter, will you in fairness allow me to reply to the further letter of "Paterfamilias" and also to the one signed "Witness" appearing in your to-day's issue?

With regard to the former's assurance that no personality was intended, I most readily except his explanation and regrets. I notice, however, that he now shifts his ground from a charge of furious riding to one of enquiry regarding the regulation of traffic. Well, this is all I require from him, and had he asked that question before, he by this time might have got a satisfactory answer and have saved you much valuable space and himself no little anxiety of mind perhaps. His previous letter, however, was likely—in some measure—to make me a "bogy" in the eyes of all mothers and children, and a regular up-to-date Maseppa in the eyes of the public at large.

For the information of "Paterfamilias" the regulations regarding traffic on the roads of the colony can, I think, be seen at any police station, should it be deemed necessary at any time for him to have to go there.

And now with regard to your correspondent "Witness." I can only think that he is humbugging when he states that he "ran over to the side of the road," presumably in

fear and dread of my prancing (aged) steed. Unfortunately he does not state which "side of the road." Must your readers conclude that he ran over the precipice side and hung on—metaphorically speaking—by "the skin of his teeth" until the hoof-beats of my "charger" were lost in the dim and distant vista of Bowen Road Filter Beds? How in the name of goodness his "crouching" attitude is conclusive of or conducive to furious riding, as his letter infers, I fail to see. There is, however, very great danger in the "crouching" practice, and I certainly should advise him to get under some proper supervision during this gymnastic exercise. To me, sir, however, the whole thing rather smacks of the humour of a Gilbertian opera. Expressing my sorrow at occupying so much of your valuable space, and thanking you in anticipation, I am yours, etc.,

J. ROSS.

[We have received another complaint with regard to furious riding on Bowen Road. The complainant also refers to the bicyclists using the road, and adds: "Until lately, a notice-board stated that no horses or wheeled vehicles were allowed on this road. This board has been removed a few days ago. why, I don't know." The writer makes an appeal on behalf of the many little children who play on Bowen Road in the evening.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

1st July.

SIR,—As I appear to have accomplished my purpose and drawn public attention to the above subject, nothing remains for me to do except to thank Mr. Ross for affording me the information I required about the traffic regulations on the road in question.—Yours, etc.,

PATERFAMILIAS.

MESSAGES FOR FORMOSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Formosa, 23rd June.

SIR.—Could you kindly spare me a space in your valuable columns to draw the public's attention to a thing which has a great deal to do with their interests? Letters and telegrams intended for foreign firms in North Formosa are, for the most part, directed to Tamsui, thus causing great confusion to the postal authorities, ending after all in the disadvantage of the correspondents concerned by giving rise to error and delay in delivery. The port of Tamsui, in spite of its being so widely known, is a comparatively insignificant place, and almost all foreign firms in North Formosa are in Taipei, the capital of the island, the foreign settlement being located in the sub-division of Twatutia, ten miles up the river from Tamsui.

Japanese Formosa is quite different from Chinese Formosa, and the use of the name of Tamsui in an indefinite and half-a-century-old signification is earnestly to be deprecated, especially in connection with telegrams, when delay means loss.—Yours, etc.,

A POSTAL CLERK.

BAD ROADMAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th June.

SIR,—It was with great interest I read a letter from "A Friend of the Taxpayer," published in your columns, re the repairing of Queen's Road East. I am glad to see it had a little effect, though not much. There is no gravel left lying in the road for a man to cut his shoes or feet on if compelled to pass over it. But how wretchedly is the road being repaired. Nearly all that is finished is worse than it was in its old state, full of holes, the sand, washed off here and there, laying the gravel bare. And on both sides of the road near the gutters there has been no sand put over the gravel, nor has it been crushed down. If the steam roller cannot pass so close to the side of the street, a hand-roller would answer the purpose. As it is, the first heavy rain will wash it all away, and the last state of the road will be worse than the first.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

FIRST GYMKANA OF THE SEASON.

The first gymkana meeting of the season was held at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on the 29th ult. The attendance was not large, but this was probably due to the uncertain state of the weather, which, showery in the morning, was overcast almost throughout the entire day. There were six events on the programme, including a mile handicap for walers, a steeplechase, and a half-mile race—the two last for ponies. Entries, however, were few, the highest number of starters, that for the half-mile race, being four. The three remaining events—a despatch race, a cigar and umbrella race, and a chair race—attracted no inconsiderable interest, and were watched with great amusement by the spectators. By kind permission of Colonel Baillie and the officers of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, the band of that regiment attended at the Race Course, and their choice music contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Appended are the events:—

1.—4.30 p.m.—One Mile Handicap.—For all Walers. Four to start or no race. Entrance, \$3.00. 1st Prize presented by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. 2nd Prize, \$20.00.

Mr. Rennie's *Lady Mary*, 12st 5lbs
(Mr. G. C. C. Master) 1
Mr. David's *Loyalist*, 11st 10lbs
(Mr. W. A. Cruickshank) 2
Mr. White's *Innocent*, 10st 12lbs
(Mr. P. A. Cox) 3

Although the conditions were four to start, only three horses faced the flag. *Loyalist*, restless and balky as ever, had to be led to the post by a mafao. All got away to an even start, but on passing the stand for the first time *Lady Mary* had a slight lead of *Loyalist*. Round by the bridge *Loyalist* and *Lady Mary* were racing on equal terms, *Innocent* being a length and a half behind. At the black rock the favourite, *Lady Mary*, again shot into first place, and the field tailed out until a length separated all three. *Lady Mary* was galloping splendidly, and gradually increased her lead from *Loyalist*, who was fully six lengths behind when the straight was entered. A runaway race was won by *Lady Mary* by ten lengths; four lengths separated second and third.

2.—4.45 p.m.—Ladies' Nomination.—Despatch Race.—Entrance, \$1. Prizes from Gymkhana fund. A. receives a despatch, runs 100 yards, and hands it to B. B. mounts his pony and rides halfway round the course, dismounts and gets on bicycle on which he rides to a point 100 yards from winning post, hands despatch to lady seated in ricksha, who is dragged in by A. B. pushing behind. Mafao allowed. Competitors provide their own rickshas.

Nominates.
Miss Jackson... { Mr. Cruickshank and
 { Mr. Lyon... 1
Mrs. Bagnall-Wild { Capt. Des Vœux, R.E.,
 { & Mr. Bingay, R.E. 2
Miss Hutchings... { Mr. Cowie & Mr. Wall 3
Mr. Lyon beat Mr. Bingay and Mr. Wall in the hundred yards' sprint to the waiting horse-men, and enabled Mr. Cruickshank to get away first. Mr. Bingay was close on Mr. Lyon's heels with the despatch for Captain Des Vœux, but the latter, in his eagerness, fell over his mount and was along way behind ere he finally started. He rapidly overhauled Mr. Cowie, however, and passed him beyond the bridge. Mr. Cruickshank was a quarter of the field ahead, but, although he won, that lead was very considerably reduced by Captain Des Vœux, who, with luck at the start, would have won easily.

3.—5.15—Steeplechase.—For all ponies 14.2 and under. Over the Steeplechase Course. Catch Weights over 11 st. 7 lbs. Entrance, \$2.00. 1st Prize presented. 2nd Prize, \$20.00. Mr. Cruickshank's *Treacle*, 11st 7lbs ...

(Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. White's *Arrogant*, 11st 7lbs (Mr. Cox) 2
Hon. F. H. May's *Bengal*, 12st (Mr. Bishop) 3

Only three started, and all got off on even terms, *Arrogant* immediately taking the lead, with *Bengal* a good third. *Arrogant* showed the way over the first jump, but *Treacle* hesitated and had to concede second place to *Bengal*. The same order was maintained over the second jump, but the distance between that and the third enabled *Treacle* to pass the field and to

take the jump fully three lengths ahead of *Arrogant*. *Treacle* led all the way round, and at the last jump of the circuit *Arrogant*, which had been showing a noticeable hesitancy at the hedges, took second place from *Bengal*. At the village six lengths separated all three, with *Arrogant* going well and decreasing the distance from *Treacle*, which took the last jump in good style and won by four lengths from *Arrogant*. Nine lengths separated second and third.

4.—5.30 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—CIGAR AND UMBRELLA RACE.—Gentleman rides to lady and dismounts. She hands him a cigar and lights it, then hands him an open umbrella. He mounts and finishes round a post and back, cigar alight and umbrella open. No mafao allowed. Prizes presented by Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.

Seven started, and got away in a bunch in the scurry for the place where stood the ladies, who, as the conditions required, handed a cigar to their respective nominations and prepared to light it—the most difficult part of all. The matches had an annoying trick of going out just when they appeared to be burning their brightest, and when a second one, carefully shielded until the tiny flame had secured a hold, was just being applied to the tip of the extended cigar, another nasty puff of wind would come along and undo everything. However, one by one the gentlemen, cigars alight and umbrellas in hand, mounted and finished the race, which resulted—

Mr. May, nominated by Madam O'Gorman. 1
Capt. Trufusis, nominated by Mrs. Hawkins. 2
Capt. Gwynne, nominated by Mrs. Bertie. 3

5.—5.45 p.m.—HALF MILE RACE.—For all ponies 14.2 and under. Weight for inches as per scale of 1901 Race Meeting. Entrance, \$3.00. 1st Prize, a Cup presented by D. Gillies, Esq. 2nd Prize \$20.00.

Mr. David's *Loyalist*, 10st 13lbs
(Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. Gunner's *Favourite Rose*, 10st 13lbs
(Mr. Geig) 2
Capt. Warren's *Kangaroo*, 10st 13lbs
(Capt. Des Vœux) 3

Hon. F. H. May's *Hoodoo*, 10st 7lbs (Mr. May) 4
Of the four runners in the race, *Loyalist*, *Favourite Rose*, and *Kangaroo* were almost equal favourites, but *Hoodoo* was not much fancied. *Loyalist* maintained his reputation for contrariness by refusing to walk to the starting post, and had to be led there; the pony was also responsible for one false start. Getting off together at last, *Loyalist* at once took the lead, *Hoodoo* being right out of it. Coming down the hill from the Black Rock, *Favourite Rose* got on even terms with *Loyalist*. A hard race ensued down to the straight, the leaders running neck and neck, with *Kangaroo* a good third. Entering the straight, *Favourite Rose*, going gamely, passed *Loyalist* and took a slight lead, perhaps half a length. *Favourite Rose* was now under the whip and evidently unable to do more. *Loyalist*, on the other hand, was going better than at any time during the race, and at the distance post shot into first place and won a hard race—the best of the day—by a length and a half from *Favourite Rose*. *Kangaroo* was a bad third.

6.—6.0 p.m.—CHAIR RACE.—For soldiers and sailors in costume. Four men to a chair. 1st prize, \$20. 2nd prize, \$10. Extra prize of \$5 for best turn-out. Competitors provide their own chairs. Occupant of chair to scale 9st.

This event was the most amusing one on the programme. Only two chairs entered. The first contained a grotesque representation of Britannia—a near-sighted spectator said Father Neptune—borne by soldiers and sailors got up more or less accurately to represent John Bull, Uncle Sam, and the Colonies (these last being depicted by khaki-clad warriors), whilst, to impart a finish to the whole effect, a kilted Highlander strutted by the side of the chair. The occupant of the second chair might have been taken to represent anything in general and nothing in particular, but China evidently was aimed at. Assisting two dignified "Chinamen" and an undignified clown to carry the chair was the "slim" De Wet, according, at least, to the name chalked on his coat. After "kow-towing" in front of the stand (the band meanwhile playing "Rule Britannia") the competitors started in the race, which was won, amid much cheering and

laughter, by "Britannia," "China" entirely failing to respond to encouraging cries of *faites*. "Britannia" also won the prize for the best turn-out.

CONSULAR REPORT.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

Mr. Consul Hall in the just published report on the trade of Hiogo and Osaka in 1899, says:—

A special interest attaches to the figures of the foreign trade of this district during 1899 as compared with previous years. For last year was the first in Japan's new career under the revised treaties which threw open the whole country to foreigners for residence and trade, and at the same time raised the rate of the old 5 per cent. tariff under which the commerce of the country had made such giant strides to a stiff protectionist rate of more than treble that amount on the average. There was also another change, which although not of the same intrinsic importance as the other two just mentioned, has a more immediate bearing on the task before me of comparing the movement of the trade of last year with its course in the few preceding years. This was a change in the mode of assessing for duty the value of imports. As has frequently been pointed out in previous trade reports, under the old tariff which expired with 1898, import duty was charged upon the value of the goods at the port of shipment, whereas under the new tariff the value is taken as at the port of discharge, making a difference of at least 15 per cent. additional in the estimated value of the goods.

The importance of this change will, of course, diminish with each succeeding year; but for the purpose of comparing the figures of 1899 with previous years it claims prominent mention. It serves to explain some seeming anomalies in the comparative tables published by the Finance Department in the last Annual Customs Returns. The only notice of it in that Blue Book occurs in a note at the foot of the first page, which, without making any reference to the previous system of valuation, merely states that:—"The value of imported articles shall be the actual cost of the articles at the place of production or fabrication with the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance and other charges incurred up to the arrival of the articles at the port of importation."

So much by way of preliminary precaution when dealing with the official figures as data for comparison. I have deemed it all the more necessary to mention the point as it seems to have been passed over in the comments of the native Press and even in some foreign journals.

It would appear, then, from the official returns that in 1899 the foreign trade of this district, that is, of the two ports of Kobe and Osaka, compared with the trade of the preceding year, was:—

	1899.	1898.
Imports	£12,922,880	£14,456,548
Exports ...	8,233,871	6,330,438

Total... £21,156,751 £20,786,986
showing a considerable drop in imports, but a larger gain in exports, and on the total trade an apparent increase of over £370,000.

But when the correction required as above noted is made for the imports of 1898 by adding 15 per cent. the figures should stand thus:—

	Value.
Total trade in 1899	£21,156,751
" " 1898	22,915,568

Decrease in 1899..... £1,758,817
thus showing, instead of an increase of nearly 2 per cent., an actual decrease of over 7 per cent.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that 1898 was not altogether a normal year, inasmuch as there was a great influx of imports towards the close of it, in order to secure the advantage of the lower duties under the old expiring tariff. Against this consideration, however, must be weighed the fact that the rice crop of 1898 was much larger than the average, and should in the ordinary course have been followed by a marked expansion in the volume of foreign trade. On striking a balance of these opposing factors it is impossible to deny that 1899, the first year of the new tariff, was marked by an unprecedented check in the advance of the import trade of the port.

HONGKONG.

The Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., resumed his duties as Harbour Master on the 27th ult.

Police Sergeant Neil Lamont has been appointed an Inspector of Nuisances for the district of Stanley.

The *Benalder* brought out from London a large quantity of explosives on board for the Hongkong Government.

Captain Bancroft, R.W.F., has been granted eight months' leave on medical certificate, the leave to date from the 29th ult.

A Chinese lad, seventeen years of age, accidentally fell over the side of a Canton steamer on the 31st ult. and was drowned.

Messrs. F. Browne and J. J. Bryan have been appointed inspectors of the disinfection of premises in No. 5 Health District.

The appointment is notified in the *Gazette* of Mr. J. Thurburn to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. R. M. Gray.

An engineer named Simonds, who was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital a few days ago suffering from injuries to the head sustained by a fall over a wall near the Kowloon Hotel, has since died from his injuries.

The appointments are notified in the *Gazette* of their Honours: G. Wise and T. Sercombe Smith to the Acting Chief Justice and Acting Puisne Judge respectively, during the absence of His Honour Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.

At the V.R.C., Kowloon, on the 1st inst. a water polo match took place between teams representing the Garrison and Field Battery, H.K.V.C. The Garrison team was the smarter, but lacked the combination of the Volunteers, who won by five goals to two. There was a large attendance of spectators.

Bombardier Hill, 15th Southern (Siege Train), R.G.A., died in the Military Hospital on the 28th ult. from sunstroke, and was buried at Happy Valley on the 29th ult. with the customary honours. The deceased contracted sunstroke on the 27th ult., and never regained consciousness.

During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Commandant, and Major A. Chapman, second in command of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, the duties of Commandant will be undertaken by the adjutant of the corps. Capt. D. F. Tullock, R.G.A., has been appointed adjutant vice Capt. C. G. Pritchard, resigned.

At the Supreme Court on the 1st inst., before His Honour A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice, Messrs. Banker & Co., merchants, Queen's Road, sued Hu Wan Po and others for the sum of \$3,955.56, the balance due on goods sold and delivered. The action was undefended. His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

We understand on reliable authority that some of the local Indian cotton yarn merchants are combining to hire or build a special godown for storing all the cotton yarn from Bombay, in a suitable locality, in view of the higher storage-charges now put in force. It is said that negotiations are now proceeding to buy or lease one or two sites with water frontage.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce informed us on the 2nd inst. that the Chamber learnt from the Government that a telegram has been received from H. B. M.'s Consul at Foochow to the effect that quarantine is imposed at that port on vessels from Hongkong, Swatow, and Amoy. Later we received a Government notification to the same effect.

A new steam water-boat was launched on the 3rd inst. from Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s works at Kowloon Bay. The vessel is for the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd., and is 100 feet long, with compound engines, having cylinders 10in. and 20in. diameter by 14in. stroke working at 120 pounds pressure. She is strongly built of teak, with steel watertight bulkheads and sluices, and carries 170 tons fresh water. A powerful Worthington pump is fitted on deck for rapid delivery of water from all the compartments, and the usual accommodation is provided for the crew and stores. The builders, Messrs. Bailey & Co. have also under construction two other steam water-boats besides several steam-launches, and they have recently added to their works a patent slip and a boiler-makers' shop.

The German gunboat *Jaguar* left on the 1st inst. for Foochow.

The transports *Itinda* and *Umta* left on the 3rd inst. the former for Taku and the latter for Calcutta.

The transport *Umta* arrived here from the North on the 2nd inst. with mules and a section of the Native Hospital Corps.

The General Officer Commanding the troops directs that during the present extremely hot weather soldiers shall not play at cricket or other outdoor games before 5 p.m.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps parades at Headquarters on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m. when H.E. the Governor will present his Shield for musketry to the winning team, "D" Company.

A coal-coolie was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on the 1st inst. suffering from severe injuries sustained by a fall into the hold of a junk from which the steamer *Saikong* was being coaled.

Thursday, the American Day of Independence, the stars and stripes were flying on many public buildings and on the warships and other vessels in the harbour. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon.

Apart from plague last week the cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony were:—Enteric fever, 3 cases (one European, 2 Chinese), 2 deaths; puerperal fever 2 cases (Chinese, one in the Harbour), one death.

A signature list to be attached to the petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for an enquiry into the sanitation of the colony, has been placed in the hall of the Hongkong Club for the convenience of any members who may desire to sign.

The pumping out of the dredger *Canton River* was proceeded with on the 3rd and 4th inst. two 9-inch pumps being at work, one on either side. There is apparently still a leak somewhere, as the steady pumping failed to reduce the water to any noticeable degree.

H. M. S. *Hermione*, homeward bound, had a splendid send off on the 1st inst. from the men-of-war in the harbour, especially from the *Centurion*. We are informed that the crew will be transhipped at Malta, and the *Hermione* will be refitted there for another term on the China Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French propose to have a commemorative medal for the China expedition.

The *Shanghai Mercury* Co., Ltd., at its first annual meeting last week announced a dividend of 10 per cent. for the whole year.

Rinderpest has been spreading in the Philippines, especially in the island of Panay, where it has carried off large herds of cattle, and the American Board of Health finds itself much hampered in dealing with the epidemic by lack of proper means.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenants: V. G. Guruer, to the *Cressy*, as First, to date May 28; W. J. Scott, to the *Cressy*, to date June 4. Sub-Lieutenant: W. F. French, to the *Cressy*, to date June 4. Chaplain: Rev. J. Beatty, M.A., to the *Cressy*, to date May 28.

A private letter from Chefoo to Shanghai mentions that Messrs. De Hoste, Taylor, Orr, Ewing, Tjäder, Moir Duncan, Creasey Smith, and some American missionaries have obtained permission of the British Minister with passports, and have gone forward towards Saiyuanfu—to welcome General Taug Fuh-siang, we suppose.

On the 19th ult. Mr. Alec Marsh gave a most successful concert at Tientsin, assisted by local amateurs. We note that Mr. Marsh sang "The Sailor's Grave," "O Star of Eve!" the Toreador's song from *Carmen*, and "Beauty's Eyes," as well as the duet "Excelsior" with Mr. E. L. Cockell. Mr. Marsh was to give another concert in Tientsin on the 29th ult. before leaving for the south.

A Washington wire states that Captain Newton Hall, U.S.N., has been tried by court-martial on a charge of cowardice during the siege of the Legations in Peking, and has been honourably acquitted. The Court held that the captain committed an error of judgment in abandoning the wall during the siege, but affirms that there were no grounds for the charge of cowardice.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant G. L. Parnell, to the *Blenheim*, to date May 25.

The *Malay Mail* hears that Mr. G. T. Hare, the Federated Malay States Secretary for Chinese Affairs, has not been in good health lately. Rumour has it that Mr. Hare will shortly proceed on long furlough, and that during that time he will act as Second Commissioner at Weihaiwei.

The French Government has entrusted Mr. Etienne Richet, whose exploration in Alaska has made him well known, with an important mission to the Far East. He left Marseilles by the *Annam*, accompanied by Mr. A. Fournier, his secretary, and Mr. J. W. Miller. The mission is to visit successively Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, Indo-China, China, and Japan. Whilst Burmah and Japan will be the principal field of operations of Mr. Miller, Messrs. Richet and Fournier will study the present situation in Siam, Indo-China, and China. The reports of the mission will be published, and the duration of the voyage will be about a year.

The *Manila Times* special correspondent thus describes the recently surrendered insurgent General Cailles:—He is built in a slight mould with delicate features. His hair is jet black, his eyes penetrating, and he has what the ladies would call a "duck of a moustache." On the whole his appearance is decidedly prepossessing if slightly theatrical, an adjunct that is indispensable as regards Eastern nations. The blood of his Parisian father and his Bombay mother distinguish him from the Filipino natives around him. In address he is courteous with the extreme Spanish courtesy, but it is not overdone. His manners are the same as those of any gentleman. General Cailles is but twenty-nine years, although looking much older. He speaks Spanish fluently, but is not, in spite of his French parentage, acquainted with a word of that language. Of cultured mien, he has thoroughly impressed his following with his personality. Aguiualdo is an abstraction with a flowery tongue, but Cailles is a presence with a grip.

While congratulating General O'Moore Creagh on his appointment to the command of the British Expeditionary Force in China, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, we cannot but express the general and deep regret that is felt at the news that he will have to leave Shanghai for the North. The General and Mrs. Creagh have endeared themselves to all who have had the honour and pleasure of knowing them here, and they will leave us with a real sense of loss on our part, and the heartiest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. A happier selection for the command of the British garrison in Shanghai could not have been made. General Creagh's unfailing *bonhomie* and *savoir faire* have obviated any friction that might otherwise have arisen between the British troops and those of other Powers, and it is very much to his tact and amiability, seconded by his Orderly Officer, Major Watson, that the persistent good feeling that has existed here between the various contingents during the joint occupation of Shanghai is due.

Another of those incidents which were alarmingly frequent on board certain ocean-going Japanese steamers two of three years ago occurred on the T. K. K. liner *Nippon Maru* on her way up from Hongkong this time, says the *Kobe Herald*. Shortly after leaving Hongkong Mr. Mitchell, chief engineer of the steamer, while standing near the engine room casing, was set upon by a number of the firemen, who are said to have been in a semi-drunken condition, and terribly ill-treated, being savagely bitten about the arms and leg, besides being struck in the face. The unfortunate man still bears marks of the bruises and wounds. He was rescued by the ship's doctor, and has since been confined to his cabin, the engine room being taken charge of by the Japanese chief engineer. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the unfortunate chief engineer's only offence was that he had suspended one of the Japanese engineers from duty. Mr. Mitchell, we understand, leaves the ship at Yokohama, and it is to be hoped he will bring the disgraceful affair not only before the Directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, but before the Law Courts.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 21st July.—Tsaitles and Re-reels.—No settlements are reported. Filatures.—With the arrivals of the 2nd crop silk, a good general demand has kept our market rather active, and since the last three days the market has been somewhat excited. Prices have advanced about 5 per cent, on the average for the higher grades, and about 7 per cent, for the lower grades, especially for Bon. 3me. ordre, of which the bulk of the business done consists.

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG 5th July.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—The prices are going downward, market being dull. Quotations are:—
 Shekloong, No. 1, White..... \$8.70 to \$8.75 pcl.
 do, " 2, White..... 8.21 to 8.25 "
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.65 to 5.70 "
 do, " 2, Brown ... 5.55 to 5.60 "
 Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.65 to 8.70 "
 do, " 1, White..... 8.15 to 8.20 "
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.60 to 5.64 "
 do, " 2, Brown ... 5.45 to 5.50 "
 Foochow Sugar Candy..... 13.50 to 13.55 "
 Shekloong " 12.75 to 12.80 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—The downward tendency continues, market being weak. Quotations are:—
 Saigon, Ordinary..... \$2.30 to 2.35
 " Round, Good quality 3.40 to 3.45
 " Long 3.55 to 3.60
 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.40 to 2.45
 " Garden, " No. 1 3.25 to 3.30
 " White..... 4.00 to 4.05
 " Fine Cargo 4.15 to 4.20

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Nippon Maru*, sailed on the 11th June. For San Francisco:—12 cases silk goods. For Corinto:—3 cases silk goods. For La Libertad:—5 cases silk goods. For Acapulco:—1 case silk goods. For San José de Guatemala:—2 cases silk goods. For Panama:—17 cases silk goods. For Guayaquil:—3 cases silk goods. For Callao:—7 cases silk goods. For New York:—5 cases silk goods.

Per steamer *Peru*, sailed on the 18th June. For San Francisco:—7 cases silk goods. For La Libertad:—1 case silk goods. For Acapulco:—1 case silk goods. For Guayaquil:—5 cases silk goods. For New York:—1 case silk goods, 141 bales raw silk.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Sachsen*, sailed on the 27th June. For Aden:—5 cases furs. For Port Said:—250 boxes cassia. For Genoa:—319 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 10 cases essential oil, 2 boxes silk piece goods. For Antwerp:—75 bales bambooware, 4 cases cigars. For Amsterdam:—2 cases camphorwood boxes, 1 case tobacco. For Rotterdam:—8 rolls matting. For Bremen and/or Hamburg:—15 case China ware. For Hamburg:—1,127 boxes tea, 74 bales canes, 50 boxes gallnuts, 2 cases skins, 2 boxes tea stick, 1 box China ink, 1 case sundries.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—Bengal:—Market opened very quiet, and prices receded to \$945, \$947 for Old Patna and \$950 for New Patna. At these rates a brisk demand set in, and a large business was done. Old Patna improved to \$965, but New Patna remains unchanged. In New Benares a small business was done at \$945; Old Benares was retailed at \$942. At the close both Old and New are being quoted at \$937 quiet.

Malwa:—The demand for this drug continued very poor. There is no change in the quotations, viz:—

New.....	at \$810
2 Years'.....	850
3 ".....	860
4/5 ".....	880

Persian.—There is no change to report by this mail, quotations remain unaltered.

STOCK.

Patna.....	2,223
Benares.....	985
Malwa.....	754
Persian.....	2,023

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 21st June.—Improved to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1 per picul. Stock, about 5,000 bales.

Bombay,	18.00 to 19.00 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon,	18.00 to 22.50 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	22.00 to 24.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	22.00 to 24.00 "

Sale: 300 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 5th July.—A good demand continued throughout the greater part of past fortnight, and our market has further advanced one to two dollars per bale. Spot stocks of desirable spinings are now practically all sold and the attention of dealers has been turned to neighbouring markets, as well as Bombay, for further supplies, and heavy contracts have again been entered into. For the last two or three days dealers do not appear to go on, as from previous experience they have found it to their disadvantage to plunge too freely, more particularly in the face of such conflicting political advices as we have been lately receiving from the North. The market closes quiet but steady.

Local Manufacture.—Sales of 200 bales No. 10s. of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mills at \$89 have been reported. This Mill, which had ceased running during the last two or three months owing to financial and other considerations, will in all probability resume work in about a week under more favourable conditions and with the old efficient and excellent management bids fair to enter upon a prosperous career.

Japanese Yarns.—Are easier in sympathy with home markets and sales of about 1,500 bales Nos. 16s. and 20s. have transpired on the basis of \$106 to \$108 for Kanegafuchi No. 16s., and \$105 for Hirano No. 20s., \$105 to \$107 for Ashai No. 20s., and \$107 to \$108 for Settsu No. 20s., all three to four weeks' delivery—market closing steady.

Raw Cotton.—Indian descriptions are fairly steady. Local dealers continue quite out of the market, there being nothing doing at the moment in the interior, and the entire business of the fortnight aggregating 900 bales Bengal, purchased by Japanese exporters at from \$18 to \$22, leaving an unsold stock of 4,000 bales. No business has been done in China Cotton, the market being bare of stock. Quotations are Bengal \$18 to \$22, Tonquin \$18 to \$20, and China \$22 to \$24.

Exchange on India, which continued steady with slight fluctuations during the interval, has receded during the last day or two and closes weak to-day at Rs. 145 for T.T. and Rs. 145 for Post. On Shanghai 72, and on Yokohama 6 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai from the 9th to the 30th ultimo, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 8,426 bales, comprising 4,584 bales No. 10s., 967 bales No. 12s., 697 bales No. 16s., and 2,178 bales No. 20s., prices remaining with little alterations as these last given and market closing firm. Estimated unsold stock about 36,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales about 2,500 bales, on the basis of Tls. 76 to 79 for No. 16s. and Tls. 78 to 80 for No. 20s., prices showing an advance of half to one Tael, but market closing weak.

Local.—Market quiet and small sales of about 1,000 bales at previous rates.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—Small business doing in Japanese. Sales of 10,000 tons at \$7.25 and \$7.50. Cardiff Coals offering, but no buyers.

Cardiff	\$22.00 to 23.00 ex ship nominal
Australian	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex godown, nominal
Yubari Lump	\$11.50 to 12.00 ex godown, nominal
Miki Lump.....	\$10. ex ship
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double }	10.50 ex godown
screened	"
Hongay Lump	8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust	6.00 "
Briquettes	16.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 150 bales No. 6 at \$77, to \$81, 100 bales No. 8 at \$82.50, 1,450 bales No. 10 at \$82 to \$90, 400 bales No. 12 at \$86 to \$90, 600 bales No. 16 at \$94.50 to \$102, 1,250 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$109. White Shirtings: 500 pieces R 22 at \$4.32, 500 pieces

No. 300 at \$4.05, 500 pieces D 70 at \$4.15, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.22, 400 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.92, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.90, 500 pieces No. 300 at \$4.07, 500 pieces No. 600 at \$5.02, 500 pieces D 70 at \$4.17, 500 pieces S. Q. at \$4.92, 500 pieces M at \$5.45, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.90, 750 pieces Fork and Joss at \$4.67, 750 pieces Blue Steamer 575 at \$4.87, 500 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.95, 500 pieces Gold Elephant at \$4.37. Grey Shirtings: 500 pieces 10 lbs. Palm Tree at \$4.35, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Triangle at \$4.45, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Man at \$3.82, 500 pieces 11 lbs. 3 Persians at \$4.50, 700 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$2.27, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Piano and Swords at \$3.30, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Moon Gock at \$3.95, 3,000 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Joss (1) at \$3.40. Mexicans: 750 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80, 600 pieces 36 Red Stag at \$3.05, 600 pieces V. V. at \$3.25, 600 pieces 36 X. X. at \$3.30, 600 pieces 36 Stag Hunter at \$3.35, 750 pieces 32 Cobbler at \$2.65, 750 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80, 900 pieces 36 V. V. at \$3.25, 1,500 pieces 32 Man and Horse at \$2.20.

METALS.—Iron: 4,000 bundles 1 x 6 Nail Rod at \$4.35 to arrive. Cuttings: 1,680 piculs Steel Plate at \$3.40 to arrive.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$73.00 to \$110.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.05 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.35
8.4 lbs.	2.70 to 3.25
9 to 10 lbs.	3.35 to 4.45
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.55
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 3.80
64 to 66 "	4.05 to 5.40
Fine.....	5.10 to 7.40
Book-folds	4.05 to 6.10
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T. Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.60 to 1.77
7 lbs. (32 ")	1.80 to 2.10
6 lbs. (32 ") Mexa.	1.80 to 2.00
7 lbs. (32 ")	2.70 to 3.35
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.75 to 3.25
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00 to 6.75

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—14 to 16 lbs.	1.55 to 5.00
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Brocades—Dyed.....

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.22

	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.36 to 2.50

WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 2.50

	per piece
Long Ella—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Laatings—30 yds., 31 inches }	8.00 to 20.00
Assorted }	"

	per pair
Orleans—Plain	8.50 to 10.00

	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 18.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.35 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25 to —
Swedish Bar	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod	4.75 to —
Hoop 1 to 1 1/2 in.	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.25 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	8.40 to —
Australian	8.10 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	41.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Composition Nails.....	63.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	13.00 to —
Tin.....	69.25 to —

	per box.
Tin-Plates	7.25 to —

	per cwt. case.
Steel 1/2 to 1	5.75 to —
New Chops 14/20 oz.	— to —

SUNDRIES—

	per picul
Quicksilver	160.00 to —
	per box.
Window Glass	5.50 to —
	per 10-gal. case.
Kerosene Oil.....	2.15 to —

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Glenesk (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—Peleus (str.), Java (str.), Alcious (str.), Chasan (str.), Glenesk (str.), Prometheus (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—Glaucus (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—Java (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.), Salazie (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—Kiautschow (str.), Sambia (str.).
 FOR HAMBURG.—Sambia (str.).
 Wuerzburg (str.), Acilia (str.), Alexandria (str.), Sibiria (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—Maria Valerie (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Queen Adelaide (str.).
 Idami Maru (str.), Kaisow (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).
 Tartar (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indrapura (str.).
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Hongkong Maru (str.), City of Peking (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—Hudson (str.), Indranti (str.), Arara (str.), L. Schepp, I. F. Chapman.
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Yawata Maru (str.), Taiwan (str.), Taiyuan (str.), Australian (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND CALOMBO.—Kagoshima Maru (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 5th July.—Since our last report, business generally has continued dull, and expectations of a revival after the June settlement, which passed off satisfactorily, have not so far been realised.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at 390 and 392½ per cent. premium, and close firm with buyers at the latter rate. The London rate has advanced to £31. 15s. 0d. Nationals and Bank of China are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been sold at \$340. China Traders have found buyers at \$60½, but close easier with sellers at \$60. Yangtzes have been done at \$125.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires have been sold at \$85, and are wanted. Hongkong Fires are unchanged at \$350 with probable sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue quiet at \$35. Indo-Chinas have been placed at various rates up to \$152½, at which the market closes quiet with further sellers. China-Manilas (old) have been bought at \$63. The new shares are wanted at \$52. Douglasses have been placed and are obtainable at \$56. Star Ferries are wanted at \$23 and \$9 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports are wanted at £2.12.6.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are quiet at \$145. Luzons continue to be neglected.

MINING.—Panjoms are in request at \$5½. Raubs have been placed at \$12, and more shares are obtainable.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue dull, and a further decline to \$307½, at which there are sellers, has to be recorded. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$103 and \$102½. New Amoy Docks are wanted at \$22½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are slightly firmer at \$201 with buyers. West Points have been placed at \$54. Hongkong Hotels are in demand at \$129, after sales at \$127½ and \$128. Humphreys Estates are to be had at \$13.60.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons have improved to \$10, at which shares are wanted. Quotations for the Northern stocks are taken from the last Shanghai circulars to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been sold at \$19½, and there are further buyers. A. S. Watson & Co.'s have been done at \$15½ to \$15½ and are still wanted. Ices have been sold at \$180. Tramways have improved to \$250 with buyers. Watkins have been sold at \$9.60 and \$9.75, and more shares are wanted at the higher rate.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 6th instant. Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Company, Limited, in Liquidation, extraordinary meeting of preference shareholders to discuss liquidator's proposals for dealing with the Company's assets, on the 20th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ 392½ p.ct.prm. = \$815.62½ buys. L'don, £61. 15s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1.10.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38, sellers.
China Light & Power) Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20, nominal
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.85, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$145.
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$1,500, sellers
Philippine Tobacco) Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$60, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 42.50.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 27.50.
Hongkong	\$100	\$8, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$7½, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$19½, sales & buys.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric) {	\$10	\$12½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ..	\$5	\$6½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water) boat Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$250, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$8, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$129, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$25	\$180, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$103½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$175, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$307½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$180, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$60, sellers
North China	\$25	\$350.
Straits	\$20	Tls. 180, buyers
Union	\$50	nominal.
Yangtze	\$60	\$340.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$125, sales
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$201, buyers
Kowloon Land & B....	\$30	\$13.60, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$30.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$54, sales
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$36.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$50, sellers
Jebebu	\$5	\$41, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd....	25c.	6 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	\$1, sellers
Do. B....	\$4½	\$1, sellers
Panjom	\$9	\$5½.
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.25.
Raubs	18	\$12, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$22½, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$70.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$63, sales
China Mutual Pref.	\$40	\$52, buyers
China Ordinary	£10	£12.
Do.	£5	£7.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$56, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M....	\$15	\$35, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$152½, sellers
Shell Transport and) Trading Co.	£1	{ 22. 12s. 6d. ex div., buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$23, buyers \$9, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$11½, sellers
Do.	\$10	\$20.
Universal Trading) Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$19½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$3½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 26th June (From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). Business has been done in the principal stocks to a considerable extent during the week and at improved rates. BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Local sales are reported at 385 per cent. prem. and the market closes at this figure. INSURANCE.—Marine.—North Chinas were placed at Tls. 192.50. Fire—Chinas were placed at \$84 and are wanted. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co.—Shares continue in firm demand and a strong market has brought cash rates up to Tls. 112, which may be named the closing quotation, though shares forced on the market on account of the June settlement were let go at Tls. 109 and 110. The following settlements have been made:—Tls. 107 to 112 for June, 109 to 113 for 31st July, 107.50 and 112.50 for 15th July, 111 to 116 for September, 117 for October, 114 to 120 for December and 106 (ex div.) for December. Shell Transport shares sold at £3 and are offering. China Merchants' S. N. Co. shares changed hands at Tls. 180 and are wanted. SUGARS.—Peraks are quiet. Chinas have been in firm demand and sold up to \$145 for cash. Settlements have been made for August at 149 and October 152. MINING.—Raub A. G. M. Co., Ltd. Cash shares were placed locally and imported from South at \$12. July settlements fetched \$14. Kaiping Mines. Shares sold for cash up to Tls. 275, market closing firm. It is understood that a dividend of Tls. 12 to 14 will be paid to bearers of the old Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s scrip, about the 7th Chinese Month. DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. The announcement of a final dividend of Tls. 21, though not officially confirmed, strengthened rates and up to Tls. 305 was paid for cash shares. The influence of the settlement has lowered prices to Tls. 300, the market closing with buyers at this figure. The following settlements have been made:—Tls. 292.50 to 307.50 for June settlement, 300 to 315 and afterwards 307 for July, 305, 315, 312.50 for August, 305, 320 and 312.50 for September. It is understood that a sum of Tls. 200,000 will be carried to Reserve out of the past year's working and Tls. 150,000 carried forward. The Directors have announced that 6,900 shares out of the 7,400 unissued shares of the Company will be issued at Tls. 225 each; each holder of shares is entitled to one new one, but may apply for more. Applications will be received till Noon of the 12th July. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. The proposals for registering the Company under Limited Liability, involving the paying off the Debenture Loans, and the issue of the unissued shares of the Company, were agreed to at the meeting of shareholders held on 21st instant. Shares were placed at Tls. 315 and 310 and are offering. LANDS.—Shanghai Lands were placed at Tls. 125 and Tls. 123 and are wanted. Humphreys Estate shares sold at 13.25. INDUSTRIAL.—Gas shares were placed at Tls. 115 and are wanted. In Cotton Mills: Laoukungmows sold at Tls. 50, Ewos at Tls. 50, and Internationals at Tls. 42.50 for cash and October. China Flour Mill shares were placed at Tls. 40 and are wanted. Moutrie & Co., shares are wanted, and Green Island Cement shares are offering. TRUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—Nothing doing, though Taku Trugs are in request. MISCELLANEOUS.—Sumatra Tobacco shares are wanted at quotation. Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co.—Rates are steady at Tls. 350 cash and shares are wanted. The following are the settlements for the week:—Tls. 360 August, 365 September, 375 November. Hall and Holtz shares were placed at \$34 and are offering. Central Store shares sold at \$15 in large quantity and are wanted. Shanghai Mercury, Ltd. The Directors' Report and Statment of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1901, were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held on 25th inst. Working Account showed a credit balance of Tls. 9,697.38, or 7.20 per cent. of the Capital, an interim dividend was paid in November last amounting to 5 per cent., and after allowing for Preliminary Expenses and Directors' and Auditors' Fees, there was a sum of Tls. 4,297.70 left, out of which a final dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared (absorbing Tls. 3,500), leaving a balance of Tls. 797.70 to be carried forward. Telephone shares changed hands at Tls. 60. China Provident shares sold at \$9.85. DEBENTURES.—Perak Sugar 7 per cent. sold at Tls. 102, plus accrued interest.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 5th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11½
 Bank Bills, on demand 1/11½

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.43½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.47
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.97
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	6½ c.p. pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2½ c.p. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 c.p. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	116½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	2½
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	59½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.25
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53
BAR SILVER per oz.	27½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

June—	
30, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.	
30, Vipere, French gunboat, from Saigon.	
30, Else, German trapt., from Taku.	
30, Reilly, American str., from Shanghai.	
30, Dencaion, British str., from Singapore.	
30, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.	
30, Hsieh Ho, British str., from Wuhu.	
30, Acilia, German str., from Hamburg.	
30, Clavering, British trapt., from Calcutta.	
30, Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.	
30, San Antonio, Amr. str., from Shanghai.	
July—	
1, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
1, Centurion, British battl. ship, from W'wei.	
1, Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.	
1, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.	
1, Rooklight, British str., from Shanghai.	
1, Sullberg, German str., from Newchwang.	
1, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.	
1, Kashang, British str., from Hongay.	
1, Taishun, American str., from Canton.	
2, Feiching, British str., from Canton.	
2, Kansu, British str., from Canton.	
2, Lowther Castle, Brit. str., from Yokohama.	
2, Itinda, British trapt., from Calcutta.	
2, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
2, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.	
2, Tsuruhiko Maru, Jap. str., from Keelung.	
2, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.	
2, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.	
2, Siam, Danish str., from Singapore.	
2, Umta, British transport, from Taku.	
3, Annam, French str., from Marseilles.	
3, Hoihao, French str., from Hoihow.	
3, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
3, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.	
3, Quarta, German str., from Newchwang.	
4, Min, British str., from Singapore.	
4, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.	
4, Taisang, British str., from Canton.	
4, Loksang, British str., from Canton.	
4, Bengal, British str., from Bombay.	
4, Nurani, British trapt., from Weihaiwei.	
4, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.	
4, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.	
4, Hipsang, British str., from Moji.	
4, Kweilin, British str., from Canton.	
4, Sullberg, German str., from Canton.	
5, Hong Bee, British str., from Straits.	
5, Toonan, American str., from Haiphong.	
5, Taiyuan, British str., from Foochow.	
5, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.	

5, Perla, British str., from Manila.
5, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
5, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
5, Macedonia, British str., from Moji.
5, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
5, L. Schepp, Amr. ship, from Manila.

DEPARTURES.

30, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
30, Kweilin, British str., for Canton.
30, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
30, Silesia, German str., for Yokohama.
30, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.
30, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.

July—

1, Sydney, French str., for Europe.
1, Jaguar, German gunboat, for Foochow.
1, Hermione, British cruiser, for Home.
1, S. V. Langkat, Dutch str., for Aroe Bay.
1, Hansa, German str., for Saigon.
1, Obi, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
1, Fushun, British str., for Canton.
1, Hsieh Ho, British str., for Canton.
2, Rajah, British transport, for Taku.
2, Clavering, British trapt., for Taku.
2, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
2, Mara Kolb, German str., for Chiweichow.
2, Benalder, British str., for Nagasaki.
2, Dencaion, British str., for Shanghai.
2, Kwongsang, British str., for Hongay.
3, Centurion, British battleship, for Home.
3, Itinda, British trapt., for Taku.
3, Umta, British trapt., for Calcutta.
3, Catherine Apear, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
3, Tsuan, British str., for Yokohama.
3, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
3, Feiching, British str., for Haiphong.
3, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
3, Lowther Castle, Brit. str., for New York.
3, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
3, Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.
3, Cassius, German str., for Saigon.
3, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.
3, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
3, Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
3, Taishun, American str., for Shanghai.
3, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
4, Loyal, German str., for Tjilatjap.
4, America Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
4, Acilia, German str., for Yokohama.
4, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
4, Rooklight, British str., for Balik Papan.
5, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.
5, Australian, British str., for Shanghai.
5, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
5, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
5, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Japan.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per <i>Glengarry</i> , from Amoy, Mrs. and Miss McLevy, Mrs. Walters and five children and Mr. Warren.
Per <i>Sydney</i> , for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Messrs. Gerin and Gabriel; from Kobe, Lieut. A. W. Chitty, Lieut. B. R. F. Hoolbrooke, and Miss S. Welpton; from Nagasaki, Mr. Terriol; from Shanghai, Lieut. B. eker, Lieut. Zimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. E. Haskell, Mrs. Ellis, Messrs. Cheronnet and S. Prais, Revs. S. Adigard and E. Pigot, Mr. Coadon, Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. F. Capozzi, and Mrs. Verhuk; for Saigon, from Nagasaki, Mr. Rossi; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. St. Mercier Francois; for Singapore, from Kobe, Mr. Hasan; from Nagasaki, Mrs. F. Pitts; from Shanghai, Messrs. Hurnamsing, L. J. Wishart, C. A. Leggat, and Mrs. Kogin; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. J. Vigo, Mrs. Neally, Messrs. Chieri, Azzi, and Letorkz; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. A. Meurer, E. Berard, and Roustan; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Benier, de Liebenart, Vergne, Perron, Breton, Rupp, Nicollon, Wildermuth, Lagarrigue, Vise Aveo, Grandclement, P. de Kehrberg, Pouliot, Lorin, and Andiat; from Shanghai, Messrs. Lhermitte, Bliesath, J. Grange, A. McDonald, Joron, and Channie.
Per <i>Taisang</i> , from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Brodersen.
Per <i>Hailoong</i> , from Haiphong, Mr. and Mrs. Flint and child.
Per <i>Haitan</i> , from Coast Ports, Messrs. A. B. Reynolds and H. Yacobi.
Per <i>Daijin Maru</i> , from Tamsui, &c., Capt. Harrow.
Per <i>Lyeemoon</i> , from Shanghai, Mr. W. Wittmund.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs. A. Proclanta, Mr. Solomon Metcalfe, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crane and child, Messrs. J. Ellis, David de Rosa, W. Dennis, F. E. Emery, J. M. Giesber, Manuel J. Bartine, S. C. Butler, R. Grey and J. Metcalfe.

Per *Annam*, from Marseilles, &c., Mr. Rolland and Mr. Bouquet de Maymont.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. S. Aoki, Maclean, D. Shearer, J. L. Loveland, A. Blass, E. H. Banvard, G. H. Sterling, M. Veri, B. Gardyne, Walter Banvard, Master Syd. Banvard, Mrs. Banvard, Mrs. Bell, Miss Banvard, Miss Carlotta, and Miss Engue; for Kobe, Miss Laurance, Master Janos, Messrs. H. Kubo and F. Totsuka; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Kroto and two children, Capt. R. Otaka, Mr. M. Iso, Miss Cookshow, and Mr. Lewis.

Per *Nurani*, from Weihaiwei, for Calcutta, Q.M.S. R. D. Buckler, 26th Baluchistan Infantry and I.M.S. twelve European officers and Sergt. Freemantle, R.A.

Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. R. D. Law, W. Barlow, R.N., G. D. Browne, H. T. Nelson, A. Cameron, and J. B. Martin; for Singapore, Mr. Abraham Eara; for Bombay, Mr. J. Permehomed; for London, Mrs. Lawson and son, Mr. G. T. Poole, and Mrs. W. H. Bourne.

Per *Bengal*, for Hongkong, from London, Lieuts. J. B. Macdonald, T. Thomson, and G. S. Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. Seek and infant, Messrs. Hedge and Bucklam, Sergt. L. A. Lyons, Lieut. D. Fulton, Messrs. J. Cross and E. Hearle; from Marseilles, Messrs. Courtney and Knox; from Gibraltar, Mrs. Cidale and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and three children; from Brindisi, Mr. Woodward; from Bombay, Messrs. J. Mahomed and H. Burjorje; from Colombo, Mr. A. Galt; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. How; from Singapore, Lieut. Butterworth, Messrs. J. R. Baird and D. T. Baird; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. A. Hosie, Staff-Sergt. and Mrs. Davies and two children, and Mr. A. S. Thomas; from Marseilles, Messrs. Sandercock and Henderson; from Bombay, Mr. D. K. Sethna.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mr. G. Njeva, Lieut. Chas. D. Herron, Messrs. Harry Goldstein, Michael Thomas, Robt. Arnold and Geo. Fraser.

Per *Japan*, from Hongkong, for Colombo, Mr. H. G. Harding; for London, Sergt.-Major Taylor, R.E., Staff Qr.-Sergt. Ros, A.S.C.; from Shanghai, for London, Lieut. Leake, R.E.

Per *Malacca*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Messrs. A. D. Yorke and O. Michael; from London, Staff-Surgeon Percy E. Maitland, Sub-Lieut. Hugh D. Colville; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. Oluf Falck-Ytter.

Per *Sydney*, for Saigon, Messrs. W. W. Clarke Scheidel, J. Dagornet, N. Lallement, Lieut. Bolloch, Mr. Sableaux, Mr. and Mrs. T. del Rosario; for Singapore, Messrs. Moller, J. Lubert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zarzelli; for Marseilles, Mr. G. de Champeaux and Mrs. A. Bonin.

Per *Annam*, for Shanghai, Messrs. E. C. Hochapfel, J. L. Loveland, A. M. Maclean, J. Robertson, D. Shearer, Gabriel, Francis Simoes, Frankling Simoes, Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Itshow, Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Krater, Mr. and Mrs. Cailleau; for Nagasaki, Mrs. S. Namura; for Kobe, Mr. M. A. Matwalla; for Yokohama, Miss Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. d'Agostine.

Per *America Maru*, for Shanghai, Mr. Odama; for Nagasaki, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Ojan and infant, U.S.A., Messrs. F. E. Emery, J. McBain, T. E. Griffith, and T. Sakai; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. D'Almada, Mrs. E. Castro and infant, Miss D'Almada, Miss E. Castro, Miss R. D'Almada, and Mr. S. Sudzuke; for Yokohama, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Josephs, Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios, Miss D'Almada Remedios, Messrs. C. Furita, W. Kido, and E. H. Irvine; for San Francisco, Mrs. E. Jones, Mr. F. M. Tucker, Mrs. M. Hess, and Miss B. Marley; for Seattle, Mr. F. W. Brookes; for London, Mr. J. D. Fraser.

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